

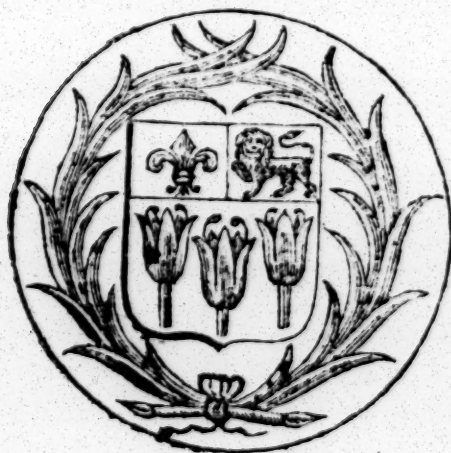
MS.

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE

LATIN TONGUE,

For the Use of Youth.

A NEW EDITION, revised.



E T O N:

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AN
INTRODUCTION
TO THE
LATIN TONGUE.

The Latin Letters are thus written:

Capitals,
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V X Y Z.

Small, or common,
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v x y z.

Of these Letters, six are named Vowels, *a, e, i, o, u, y*.
The rest are called Consonants.

A vowel makes a full and perfect sound of itself, as *e*.

A consonant cannot sound without a vowel, as *be*.

Consonants are divided into mutes, liquids, and double letters.

The liquids are, *l, m, n, r*; The double letters are, *j, x, z*.

The remaining letters are called mutes. *K, Y, Z*, are found only in words originally Greek.

A syllable, is a distinct sound of one, or more letters pronounced in a breath.

A diphthong is the sound of two vowels in one syllable.

Of diphthongs, there are five in number, *au, eu, ei, ae, oe*.

These two last are commonly pronounced as the vowel *e*, and are often joined and wrote thus, *æ, œ*.

THE Parts of SPEECH are Eight;

1. Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle ; declined.
2. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection ; undeclined.

OF A NOUN.

A NOUN is the name of whatsoever Thing, or, Being, we see, or, discourse of;

Nouns are of two kinds, substantives and adjectives.

A noun substantive declares its own meaning, and requires not an other word to be joined with it to shew its signification ; and has commonly, *a*, *an*, or *the* before it : as *homo* a man ; *angelus* an angel ; *liber* the book.

A noun adjective always requires to be joined with a substantive, of which it shews the nature, or, quality ; as *bonus puer*, a good boy ; *malus puer*, a naughty boy.

Numbers of NOUNS.

NOUNS have two numbers ; the singular, and the plural.

The singular speaketh but of one ; as, *Pater* a Father.

The plural speaketh of more than one ; as, *Patres* Fathers.

Cases of NOUNS.

NOUNS have six cases in each number ;

The nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The nominative case cometh before the verb, and answereth to the question, *who?* or, *what?* as, *who teaches?* *magister docet*, The master teaches.

The genitive case is known by the sign *of* *, and answereth to the question, *whose* or, *whereof?* as, *whose*

* The Genitive Case in *English* is frequently expressed by the Letter *s*, with an Apostrophe in this manner *'s*, as *my Father's Son*, that is, the *Son of my Father*.

whose learning? doctrina magistri, the learning of the master, or, the master's learning.

The dative case is known by the signs, *to*, or *for*; and answereth to the question *to whom?* or, *to*, or, *for what?* as, *to whom do I give the book? do librum magistro*, I give the book *to* the master.

The accusative case followeth the verb, and answereth to the question, *whom?* or, *what?* as, *whom do you love? amo magistrum*, I love the master.

The vocative case is known by calling, or, speaking to; as *ô magister*, O master.

The ablative case is known by prepositions, expressed, or, understood, serving to the ablative case; as, *de magistro*, of the master; *coram magistro*, before the master.

Also, the prepositions *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*; and the word *than* after the comparative degree, are signs of the ablative case.

GENDERS AND ARTICLES.

GENDERS of nouns are three; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

ARTICLES are used in Grammar to denote the gender of nouns, and are thus declined:

Singular.				Plural.			
	Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.		Masc.	Fœm.	Neut.
Nominative	<i>Hic</i> ,	<i>hec</i>	<i>hoc</i> ,	Nom.	<i>Hi</i> ,	<i>he</i> ,	<i>hec</i> ,
Genitive	<i>Hujus</i> ,			Gen.	<i>Horum</i> ,	<i>harum</i> ,	<i>horum</i> ,
Dative	<i>Huius</i> ,			Dat.	<i>His</i> ,		
Accusative	<i>Hunc</i> ,	<i>hanc</i> ,	<i>hoc</i> ,	Acc.	<i>Hos</i> ,	<i>has</i> ,	<i>hec</i> ,
Vocative	—			Voc.	—		
Ablative	<i>Hoc</i> ,	<i>hac</i> ,	<i>hoc</i> .	Abl.	<i>His</i> .		

Nouns declined with two articles are called common, *that is*, are of the masculine and feminine gender; as, *hic* and *hec pater*, a parent; father, or mother.

Nouns are called doubtful, when declined with the article *hic*, or *hec*; as, *hic*, or *hec anguis*, a snake.

Some nouns are also called epicene, *that is*, when under one article both sexes are signified; as, *hic passer*, a sparrow; *hec aquila*, an eagle, both male and female.

Declensio.

Declension of NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

THERE are five declensions of substantives, distinguished by the ending of the genitive case*.

THE first declension makes the genitive and dative case singular to end in *æ*; as,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>bæc</i>	Mus-a, a song,	N. <i>bæ</i>	Mus-æ, songs,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Mus-æ, of a song,	G. <i>harum</i>	Mus-ārum, of songs,
D. <i>huic</i>	Mus-æ, to a song,	D. <i>his</i>	Mus-is, to songs,
A. <i>hanc</i>	Mus-am, a song,	A. <i>has</i>	Mus-as, songs,
V. <i>ô</i>	Mus-a, o song,	V. <i>ô</i>	Mus-æ, o songs,
A. <i>ab hac</i>	Mus-â, from a song.	A. <i>ab his</i>	Mus-is, from songs.

THE second declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *i*; as,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hic</i>	Magist-er, a master,	N. <i>hi</i>	Magistr-i, masters,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Magistr-i, of a master,	G. <i>horum</i>	Magistr-ōrum, of masters,
D. <i>huic</i>	Magistr-o, to a master,	D. <i>his</i>	Magistr-is, to masters,
A. <i>hunc</i>	Magistr-um, a master,	A. <i>hos</i>	Magistr-os, masters,
V. <i>ô</i>	Magist-er, o master,	V. <i>ô</i>	Magistr-i, o masters,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Magistr-o, by a master,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Magistr-is, by masters.

Obs. 1. The nominative and vocative cases of nouns are for the most part alike in both numbers: And when the nominative case singular of the second declension ends in *us*, the vocative ends in *e*; as,

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
N. <i>hic</i>	Domin-us, a lord,	N. <i>hi</i>	Domin-i, lords,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Domin-i, of a lord,	G. <i>horum</i>	Domin-orum, of lords,
D. <i>huic</i>	Domin-o, to a lord,	D. <i>his</i>	Domin-is, to lords,
A. <i>hunc</i>	Domin-um, a lord,	A. <i>hos</i>	Domin-os, lords,
V. <i>ô</i>	Domin-e, o lord,	V. <i>ô</i>	Domin-i, o lords,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Domin-o, by a lord.	A. <i>ab his</i>	Domin-is, by lords.

Obs.

* Most cases in the singular number, and all in the plural, are formed from the genitive case singular.

Obs. 2. *Deus* God, maketh *ô Deus* in the vocative case singular; *Alfo*, the proper name of a man ending in *ius*, makes *i*; as, *Georgius*, *George*, *Voc. Georgi*. In like manner *filius* a son, maketh *fili*, and *genius* a genius *geni*.

Obs. 3. Nouns of the neuter gender, are generally of the second, and third declension; and make the nominative, the accusative, and the vocative cases alike in both numbers; and in the plural number these cases end all in *a*; as,

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>hoc</i> Regn-um, a kingdom,	N. <i>hæc</i> Regn-a, kingdoms,
G. <i>hujus</i> Regn-i, of a kingdom,	G. <i>hor.</i> Regn-orum, of kingdoms,
D. <i>huic</i> Regn-o, to a kingdom,	D. <i>his</i> Regn-is, to kingdoms,
A. <i>hoc</i> Regn-um, a kingdom,	A. <i>hæc</i> Regn-a, kingdoms,
V. <i>ô</i> Regn-um, o kingdom,	V. Regn-a, o kingdoms,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> Regn-o, from a kingdom.	A. <i>ab his</i> Regn-is, from kingdoms.

THE third declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *is*; as,

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>hæc</i> Nub-es, a cloud,	N. <i>hæ</i> Nub-es, clouds,
G. <i>hujus</i> Nub-is, of a cloud,	G. <i>harum</i> Nub-ium, of clouds,
D. <i>huic</i> Nub-i, to a cloud,	D. <i>his</i> Nub-ibus, to clouds,
A. <i>hanc</i> Nub-em, a cloud,	A. <i>has</i> Nub-es, clouds,
V. <i>ô</i> Nub-es, o cloud,	V. <i>ô</i> Nub-es, o clouds,
A. <i>ab hac</i> Nub-e, from a cloud.	A. <i>ab his</i> Nub-ibus, from clouds.

Many nouns of this declension increase in the genitive case; as in the following examples:

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>hic</i> Lap-is, a stone,	N. <i>hi</i> Lapid-es, stones,
G. <i>hujus</i> Lapid-is, of a stone,	G. <i>harum</i> Lapid-um, of stones,
D. <i>huic</i> Lapid-i, to a stone,	D. <i>his</i> Lapid-ibus, to stones,
A. <i>hunc</i> Lapid-em, a stone,	A. <i>hos</i> Lapid-es, stones,
V. <i>ô</i> Lap-is, o stone,	V. <i>ô</i> Lapid-es, o stones,
A. <i>ab hac</i> Lapid-e, with a stone.	A. <i>ab his</i> Lapid-ibus, with stones.

Singular.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hoc</i>	Op-us, a work,	N. <i>hæc</i>	Oper-a, works,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Oper-is, of a work,	G. <i>horum</i>	Oper-um, of works,
D. <i>huic</i>	Oper-i, to a work,	D. <i>his</i>	Oper-ibus, to works,
A. <i>hoc</i>	Op-us, a work,	A. <i>hæc</i>	Oper-a, works.
V. <i>ô</i>	Op-us, o work,	V. <i>ô</i>	Oper-a, o works,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Oper-e, from a work,	A. <i>ab his</i>	Oper-ibus, from works.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i>	} Parens, a parent,	N. <i>hi</i>	} Parent-es, parents,
et <i>hæc</i>		et <i>hæc</i> .	
G. <i>hujus</i>	Parent-is, of a parent,	G. <i>horum</i>	} Parent-um, of parents,
D. <i>huic</i>	Parent-i, to a parent,	et <i>har.</i>	
A. <i>hunc</i>	} Parent-em, a parent,	D. <i>his</i>	} Parent-ibus, to parents,
et <i>hanc</i>		A. <i>hos</i>	
V. <i>ô</i>	Parens, o parent,	et <i>has</i>	} Parent-es, parents,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	} Parent-e, by a parent,	V. <i>ô</i>	
et <i>hac</i>		A. <i>ab his</i>	Parent-ibus, by parents,

THE fourth declension makes the genitive case singular to end in *ûs*; as,

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hic</i>	Grad-us, a step,	N. <i>hi</i>	Grad-us, steps,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Grad-ûs, of a step,	G. <i>horum</i>	Grad-uum, of steps,
D. <i>huic</i>	Grad-ui, to a step,	D. <i>his</i>	Grad-ibus, to steps,
A. <i>hunc</i>	Grad-um, a step,	A. <i>hos</i>	Grad-us, steps,
V. <i>ô</i>	Grad-us, o step,	V. <i>ô</i>	Grad-us, o steps,
A. <i>ab hoc</i>	Grad-u, with a step.	A. <i>ab his</i>	Grad-ibus, with steps,

THE fifth declension makes the genitive and dative cases singular to end in *ei*; as,

Singular.		Plural.	
N. <i>hæc</i>	Faci-es, a face,	N. <i>hæc</i>	Faci-es, faces,
G. <i>hujus</i>	Faci-êi, of a face,	G. <i>harum</i>	Faci-êrum, of faces,
D. <i>huic</i>	Faci-êi, to a face,	D. <i>his</i>	Faci-êbus, to faces,
A. <i>hanc</i>	Faci-em, a face,	A. <i>has</i>	Faci-es, faces,
V. <i>ô</i>	Faci-es, o face,	V. <i>ô</i>	Faci-es, o faces,
A. <i>ab hac</i>	Faci-e, from a face.	A. <i>ab his</i>	Faci-êbus, from faces.

Declension

Declension of NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

A NOUN adjective is declined with three terminations, *as*, *bonus* good, *tener* tender; or, with three articles, as in the following examples:

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Bon-us,	bon-a,	bon-um.	N. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-a,
G. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-i,	G. Bon-orum,	bon-arum,	bon-
D. Bon-o,	bon-æ,	bon-o,	D. Bon-is,		[orum.
A. Bon-um,	bon-am,	bon-um,	A. Bon-os,	bon-as,	bon-a,
V. Bon-e,	bon-a,	bon-um,	V. Bon-i,	bon-æ,	bon-a,
A. Bon-o,	bon-â,	bon-o.	A. Bon-is.		

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ten-er,	tene-ra,	tene-rum,	N. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ra,
G. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ri,	G. Tene-rorum,	tene-rarum,	
D. Tene-ro,	tene-ræ,	tene-ro,	D. Tene-ris,		[tene-rorum,
A. Tene-rum,	-ram,	-rum,	A. Tene-ros,	tene-ras,	tene-ra,
V. Ten-er,	tene-ra,	tene-rum,	V. Tene-ri,	tene-ræ,	tene-ræ,
A. Tene-ro,	tene-râ,	tene-ro.	A. Tene-ris.		

Obf. The masculine, and neuter genders of adjectives, are declined like nouns substantive of the second declension; and the feminine gender like nouns of the first declension.

Unus one; *solus* alone; *totus* the whole; *nullus* none; *alter* the other; *uter* whether of the two; and other adjectives, make the genitive case singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*; as,

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Un-us,	un-a,	un-um,	N. Un-i,	un-æ,	un-a,
G. Un-ius,			G. Un-orum,	un-arum,	un-ô-
D. Un-i,			D. Un-is,		[rum.
A. Un-um,	un-am,	un-um,	A. Un-os,	un-as,	un-a
V. Un-e,	un-a,	un-um,	V. Un-i,	un-æ,	un-a,
A. Un-o,	un-â	un-o.	A. Un-is.		

Note, *Unus* has no plural number, unless it be joined to a noun that has not the singular number; as, *unæ litteræ* a letter; *una mania* a wall.

In like manner is declined *alius* an other ; which makes *aliud* in the neuter gender singular number.

A NOUN adjective of three articles is declined after the third declension of substantives ; as, *tristis* sad ; *melior* better ; *felix* happy.

Singular.

N. <i>hic</i> , et <i>hæc</i>	}	Trist-is, <i>hoc</i> trist-e,
G. <i>hujus</i>		
D. <i>huic</i>	}	Trist-is,
A. <i>hunc</i> , et <i>hanc</i> ,		
V. <i>ô</i>	}	Trist-em, <i>hoc</i> trist-e,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> , <i>hac</i> , <i>hoc</i>		
	}	Trist-i.

Singular.

N. <i>hic</i> et <i>hæc</i>	}	Meli-or, <i>hoc</i> meli-us,
G. <i>hujus</i>		
D. <i>huic</i>	}	Meli-ori,
A. <i>hunc</i> , et <i>hanc</i>		
V. <i>ô</i>	}	Meli-orem, <i>hoc</i> me- li-us,
A. <i>ab hoc</i> , <i>hac</i> , <i>hoc</i>		
	}	Meli-ore, <i>vel</i> meli- ori.

Singular.

N. <i>hic</i> , <i>hæc</i> , <i>hoc</i>	}	Fel-ix
G. <i>hujus</i>		
D. <i>huic</i>	}	Feli-cis,
A. <i>hunc</i> , et <i>hanc</i>		
V. <i>ô</i>	}	Feli-cem, <i>hoc</i> fel-ix,
A. <i>abboc</i> , <i>hac</i> , <i>hoc</i> ,		
	}	Feli-ce, <i>vel</i> feli-ci.

Plural.

N. <i>hi</i> , et <i>hæc</i>	}	Trist-es, <i>hæc</i> trist-ia,
G. <i>hor.</i>		
bar. <i>hor.</i>	}	Trist-ium
D. <i>his</i>		
A. <i>hos</i> , et <i>has</i>	}	Trist-es, <i>hæc</i> trist-ia,
V. <i>ô</i>		
A. <i>ab his</i>	}	Trist-es, et trist-ia, Trist-ibus.

Plural.

N. <i>hi</i> , et <i>hæc</i>	}	Meli-ores, <i>hæc</i> me- li-ora,
G. <i>hor.</i>		
bar. <i>hor.</i>	}	Meli-orum,
D. <i>his</i>		
A. <i>hos</i> , et <i>has</i>	}	Meli-ores, <i>hæc</i> me- li-ora,
V. <i>ô</i>		
A. <i>ab his</i>	}	Meli-ores, <i>et</i> meli-ora, Meli-oribus.

Plural.

N. <i>hi</i> , et <i>hæc</i>	}	Feli-ces, <i>hæc</i> feli- cia,
G. <i>hor.</i>		
bar. <i>hor.</i>	}	Feli-cium,
D. <i>his</i>		
A. <i>hos</i> , et <i>has</i>	}	Feli-ces, <i>hæc</i> feli-cia
V. <i>ô</i>		
A. <i>ab his</i>	}	Feli-ces, et feli-cia, Feli-cibus.

Ambō both; and *duo* two; are nouns adjective, and are thus declined in the plural number only;

Nom.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
Gen.	Amb-órum,	amb-árum,	amb-órum,	<i>of both.</i>
Dat.	Amb-óbus,	amb-ábus,	amb-óbus,	<i>to both.</i>
Acc.	Amb-os,	amb-as,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
Voc.	Amb-o,	amb-æ,	amb-o,	<i>both.</i>
Abl.	Amb-óbus	amb-ábus,	amb-óbus,	<i>with both.</i>

Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of signification, or comparison.

I. The positive; which denotes the quality of a thing absolutely, as, *doctus* learned; *brevis* short.

II. The comparative; which increases or lessens the quality, as, *doctior* more learned; *brevior* shorter, or, more short.

And it is formed of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *or* in the masculine and feminine genders, and *us* in the neuter: as, of

Doctus, gen. *docti*, is formed *hic et hæc doctior*, *hoc doctius* more learned; of

Brevis, dat. *brevi*, is formed *hic et hæc brevior*, *hoc brevius* shorter, or more short.

III. The superlative; which increases, or diminishes the signification, or comparison, to the greatest degree, as *doctissimus* most learned; *brevissimus* the shortest, or, most short:

And it is formed also of the first case of the positive that endeth in *i*, by adding thereto *ssimus*, as, of

Gen. *docti*, is formed *doctissimus* most learned.

Dat. *brevi*, is formed *brevissimus* shortest, or most short.

Note, Many adjectives vary from these general rules, and form their comparison irregular, as,

1 <i>Bonus</i> ,	good;	<i>melior</i> ,	better;	<i>optimus</i> ,	best;
<i>Malus</i> ,	bad;	<i>pejor</i> ,	worse;	<i>peffimus</i> ,	worst.

Magnus, great; *major*, greater; *maximus*, greatest.
Parvus, little; *minor*, less; *minimus*, least.
Multus, much; *plus*, more; *plurimus*, most.
Dives, rich; *ditior*, more rich; *ditissimus*, most rich.
Nequam, wicked; *nequior*, more wicked; *nequissimus*, most wicked.
Externus, outward; *exterior*, more outward; *extremus*, *vel*, *extimus*, uttermost, or, most outward.
Inferus, low; *inferior*, lower, or, more low; *infimus*, *vel*, *imus*, lowest, or, most low.
Superus, high; *superior*, higher, or, more high; *supremus*, *vel*, *summus*, highest, or, most high. [most inward.
Intus, inward; *interior*, more inward; *intimus*, innermost, or,
Juvenis, young; *junior*, younger, or, more young.
Senex, old; *senior*, older, or, more old.
Prior, former; *primus*, first.
Propior, nearer; *proximus*, nearest, or, most near.
Uterior, farther; *ultimus*, last.—With some others.

Adjectives ending in *er*, form the superlative degree from the nominative case, by adding *rimus*; as, of *pulcher* fair, *pulcher-rimus* fairest, or, most fair.

Adjectives ending in *lis*, form the superlative degree according to the general rule, as, of *utilis* useful, *Dat. utili*, is formed *utili-ssimus* most useful.

Except the following, which change *is* into *limus*; as,
Agil-is, nimble; *agil-limus*, nimblest, or, most nimble.
Facil-is, easy; *facil-limus*, easiest, or, most easy.
Gracil-is, slender; *gracil-limus*, slenderest, or, most slender.
Humil-is, low; *humil-limus*, lowest, or, most low.
Simil-is, like; *simil-limus*, likest, or, most like.

Also, if a vowel comes before *us* in the nominative case of an adjective, the comparison is made by *magis* more; and *maximè* most; as,

Pius godly; *magis pius* more godly; *maximè pius* most godly.

OF A PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is used instead of a noun, and is declined with number, case, and gender.

There are fifteen pronouns :

<i>Ego</i> , I ;	<i>ipse</i> , himself ;	<i>suus</i> , his.
<i>tu</i> , thou, or, you ;	<i>iste</i> , that ;	<i>noſter</i> , ours.
<i>ille</i> , he ;	<i>hic</i> , this ;	<i>veſter</i> , yours.
<i>is</i> , he ;	<i>meus</i> , mine ;	<i>noſtras</i> , of our country.
<i>tui</i> , of himſelf ;	<i>tuus</i> , thine ;	<i>veſtras</i> , of your country.

To theſe may be added their compounds, *egomet* I myſelf ; *tute* thou thyſelf ; *idem* the ſame ; alſo the relative *qui* who, or what ; and *cujus* of what country.

Declenſion of PRONOUNS.

Ego, *tu*, *fui*, are pronouns ſubſtantive, and are thus declined.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom.	<i>Ego</i> , I,	Nom.	<i>Nos</i> , we,
Gen.	<i>Mei</i> , of me,	Gen.	<i>Noſtr-ûm</i> , vel, i, of us,
Dat.	<i>Mihi</i> , to me,	Dat.	<i>Nobis</i> , to us,
Acc.	<i>Me</i> , me,	Acc.	<i>Nos</i> , us,
Voc.	—	Voc.	—
Abl.	<i>Me</i> , from, or, by me.	Abl.	<i>Nobis</i> , from or, by us.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom.	<i>Tu</i> , thou, or you,	Nom.	<i>Vos</i> , ye, or, you, [you,
Gen.	<i>Tui</i> , of thee, or, you,	Gen.	<i>Veſtr-ûm</i> , vel, i, of ye, or,
Dat.	<i>Tibi</i> , to thee, or, you,	Dat.	<i>Vobis</i> , to ye, or, you,
Acc.	<i>Te</i> , thee, or, you,	Acc.	<i>Vos</i> , ye, or, you,
Voc.	ô <i>Tu</i> , o thou; or, you,	Voc. ô.	<i>Vos</i> , o ye,
Abl.	<i>Te</i> , with thee, or, you.	Abl.	<i>Vobis</i> , with ye, or, you.

Sui, of himſelf, herſelf, themſelves, itſelf, has no nominative, or, vocative caſe, and is thus declined ;

Singular and Plural.

Gen.	<i>Sui</i> , of himſelf,	} herſelf; themſelves, &c.
Dat.	<i>Sibi</i> , to himſelf,	
Acc.	<i>Se</i> , himſelf,	
Abl.	<i>Se</i> , by himſelf,	

Ille he; *illa* she; and *iste* that, are thus declined:

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Ill-e,	ill-a,	ill-ud,	N. Ill-i,	ill-æ,	ill-a,
G. Ill-ius,			G. Ill-órum,	ill-árum,	ill-órum
D. Ill-i			D. Ill-is,		
A. Ill-um,	ill-am,	ill-ud,	A. Ill-os,	ill-as,	ill-a,
V. —			V. —		
A. Ill-o,	ill-â,	ill-o.	A. Ill-is.		

In like manner is also declined *ipse* he himself; except that the nominative and accusative cases singular, make *ipsum* in the neuter gender.

Is, he, she, or, that; and *qui* who, are thus declined:

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Is,	ea,	id,	Nom. Ii,	eæ,	ea,
Gen. Ejus,			Gen. Eórum,	eárum,	eórum,
Dat. Ei,			Dat. Iis, <i>vel</i> , eis,		
Acc. Eum,	eam,	id,	Acc. Eos,	eas,	ea,
Voc. —			Voc. —		
Abl. Eo,	eâ,	eo.	Abl. Iis, <i>vel</i> , eis,		

In like manner also is declined its compound, *idem*, the same; as, Nom. *idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, gen. *ejusdem*, &c.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Qui,	quæ,	quod,	Nom. Qui,	quæ,	quæ,
Gen. Cujus,			Gen. Quorum,	quarum,	quorum
Dat. Cui,			Dat. Quibus, <i>vel</i> , queis,		
Acc. Quem,	quam,	quod,	Acc. Quos,	quas,	quæ,
Voc. —			Voc. —		
Abl. Quo,	quâ,	quo, <i>vel</i> , quî.	Abl. Quibus, <i>vel</i> , queis,		

In like manner also are declined its compounds, *quidam*, a certain one; *quivis*, *quilibet*, any one; *quisunque*, whosoever.

Quis,

Quis, quæ, quid, or quod who, or what, is declined like *qui*; as are also *aliquis*, and other compounds of *quis*: these for the most part make the feminine gender of the nominative case singular, and the neuter of the nominative and accusative cases plural in *qua*.

Quisquis whosoever, is thus declined:

Nom. *Quisquis, quidquid, or, quicquid,*

Acc. *Quidquid, or, quicquid,*

Abl. *Quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.*

Meus, tuus, suus, are declined like *bonus*, except that *meus* makes *mi* in the vocative case singular masculine; and *tuus, suus*, with many other pronouns, have no vocative case.

Nostras, vestras, and cujas, are declined, Nom. *nostras*; Gen. *nostra-tis*, like *felix*.

OF A VERB.

A VERB is the chief word in every sentence, and expresses either the *Action*, or *Being*, of a thing.

Of VERBS there are two Voices;

1. The Active, ending in *o*, as *amo* I love.
2. The Passive, ending in *or*, as *amor* I am loved.

Of verbs ending in *o*; some are actives transitive, as, *vinco* I conquer; and these, by changing *o* into *or*, become verbs passive; as, *vincor* I am conquered; some are named neuters and intransitives, as, *gaudeo* I am glad, and these are never made passives.

Some verbs ending in *or* are called deponents, and have an active signification, as *loquor* I speak; and some few are neuters, as, *glorior* I boast.

Note, 1. That verbs neuter ending in *or*, and verbs deponent, are declined like verbs passive, but with gerunds and supines, like verbs active.

2. A verb is called transitive when the action of it lies on to the person following, as, *vinco te*, I conquer thee; *veneror Deum*, I worship God.

3. A.

3. A verb is called intransitive, or neuter, when the action does not pass on, or require a following noun; as *curro*, I run; *glorior*, I boast.

4. Verbs that have different persons, are called verbs personal: as, *ego amo*, I love; *tu amas*, thou lovest.

And such as have not different persons, are called verbs impersonal: as, *tædet*, it irketh; *oportet*, it behoveth.

OF MOODS.

THERE are five moods, the indicative, imperative, potential, subjunctive, and the infinitive.

The indicative mood, either declareth a thing positively, as, *ego amo*, I do love; or, asketh a question: as, *amas tu*, dost thou love?

The imperative mood commandeth or entreateth, as, *veni huc*, come hither; *parce mihi*, spare me; it is also known by the sign *let*; as, *eâmus*, let us go.

The potential mood signifies *power*, or, *duty*; and is commonly known by these signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, or, *ought*; as, *amen*, I may love; *amavissim*, I should have loved, and the like.

The subjunctive mood differs from the potential only, as it is subjoined to another verb going before it in the same sentence; and has evermore some conjunction, or indefinite word joined to it; as, *eram miser cum amarem*, I was a wretch when I loved; *nescio qualis sit*, I know not what sort of a man he is.

The infinitive mood has neither number, person, or nominative case before it; and is known commonly by this sign *to*; as, *amâre*, to love.

OF GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

VERBS have three gerunds, ending in *di*, *do*, *dum*, which have commonly an active signification, as, *amandi*, of loving; *amando*, in loving; *amandum*, to love.

The Supines of verbs are two:

The one ending in *um*, which is used actively, as, *amatum*, I go to love.

The

The other ending in *u*, and hath, for the most part, a passive signification ; as, *difficilis amatu*, hard to be loved.

Of the TENSES of VERBS.

IN VERBS there are five tenses, or times, expressing an action or affirmation ; the present, the preterimperfect, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future.

1. The present tense speaketh of a thing present, or now doing ; as, *amo*, I love, or, am loving.

2. The preterimperfect tense speaketh of a thing that was doing at some time past, but not ended ; as, *amábam*, I did love, or, was loving.

3. The preterperfect tense speaketh of a thing lately done ; as, *amávi*, I have loved.

4. The preterpluperfect tense refers to a thing done at some time past, and now ended ; as, *amávi*, I had loved.

5. The future tense speaketh of a thing to be done hereafter ; as, *amábo*, I shall, or will love.

OF NUMBERS, AND PERSONS.

VERBS have two numbers, singular and plural, like unto nouns, and three persons in each number ; as,

Sing. *Ego amo*, I love ;
Tu amas, thou lovest ;
Ille amat, he loveth ;

Plur. *Nos amámus*, We love ;
Vos amátis, ye love ;
Illi amant, they love.

Note, That all nouns are of the third Person, except *ego*, *nos*, *tu*, and *vos* : Also, that all nouns of the Vocative Case, are of the second Person.

Of the Verb *Esse* to be.

BEFORE other verbs are declined, it is necessary to learn the verb *esse* to be.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futúrus, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*am.*

Sing. Sum,	<i>I am.</i>
Es,	<i>thou art.</i>
Eſt,	<i>he is.</i>
Plur. Sumus,	<i>We are.</i>
Eſtis,	<i>ye are.</i>
Sunt,	<i>they are.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

Sing. Eram,	<i>I was.</i>
Eras,	<i>thou waſt.</i>
Erat,	<i>he was.</i>
Plur. Erámus,	<i>We were.</i>
Erátis,	<i>ye were.</i>
Erant,	<i>they were.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have.*

Sing. Fui,	<i>I have been.</i>
Fuiſti,	<i>thou haſt been.</i>
Fuit,	<i>he hath been.</i>
Plur. Fuimus,	<i>We have been.</i>
Fuiſtis,	<i>ye have been.</i>
Fuérunť, <i>vel, fuére,</i>	<i>they have been.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had.*

Sing. Fueram,	<i>I had been.</i>
Fueras,	<i>thou haſt been.</i>
Fuerat,	<i>he had been.</i>
Plur. Fuerámus,	<i>We had been.</i>
Fuerátis,	<i>ye had been.</i>
Fuerant,	<i>they had been.</i>

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Ero,	<i>I shall, or, will be.</i>
Eris,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be.</i>
Erit,	<i>he shall, or, will be.</i>
Plur. Erimus,	<i>We shall, or, will be.</i>
Eritis,	<i>ye shall, or, will be.</i>
Erunt,	<i>they shall, or, will be.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—*No first Person.*

Sing. Sis, es, esto,	<i>Be thou.</i>
Sit, esto,	<i>be he, or, let him be.</i>
Plur. Simus,	<i>Be we, or, let us be.</i>
Sitis, este, estote,	<i>be ye.</i>
Sint, finto,	<i>be they, or, let them be.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, or can.*

Sing. Sim,	<i>I may, or, can be.</i>
Sis,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be.</i>
Sit,	<i>he may, or, can be.</i>
Plur. Simus,	<i>We may, or, can be.</i>
Sitis,	<i>ye may, or, can be.</i>
Sint,	<i>they may, or, can be.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, or could,*

Sing. Essem, <i>vel</i> , forem,	<i>I might, or, could be.</i>
Esset, <i>vel</i> , fores,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be.</i>
Esset, <i>vel</i> , foret,	<i>he might, or, could be.</i>
Plur. Essemus, <i>vel</i> , forémus,	<i>We might, or, could be.</i>
Essetis, <i>vel</i> , forétis,	<i>ye might, or, could be.</i>
Essent, <i>vel</i> , forent,	<i>they might, or, could be.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may have, should have, &c.*

Sing. Fuerim,	<i>I may, or, should have been.</i>
Fueris,	<i>thou may'st, or, should'st have been.</i>
Fuerit,	<i>he may, or, should have been.</i>
Plur. Fuerimus,	<i>We may, or, should have been.</i>
Fueritis,	<i>ye may, or, should have been.</i>
Fuerint,	<i>they may, or, should have been.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, would have, &c.*

Sing. Fuissē,	<i>I might, or, would have been.</i>
Fuissēs,	<i>thou might'st, or, would'st have been.</i>
Fuisset,	<i>he might, or, would have been.</i>
Plur. Fuissēmus,	<i>We might, or, would have been.</i>
Fuissetis,	<i>ye might, or, would have been.</i>
Fuissent,	<i>they might, or, would have been.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Fuero,	<i>I shall have been.</i>
Fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been.</i>
Fuerit,	<i>he shall have been.</i>
Plur. Fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been.</i>
Fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been.</i>
Fuerint,	<i>they shall have been.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Esse, *to be.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Fuisse, *to have been.*

Future Tense.

Fore, *vel*, Futūrum esse, *to be about to be.*

Participle of the future in *rus*.

Futūrus *about to be.*

Declension of VERBS REGULAR.

VERBS have four conjugations, both in the active and passive voice.

The first conjugation of Verbs active hath a long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *amāre, amāris*.

The second hath *e* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *monēre, monēris*.

The third hath *e* short, before *re* and *ris*: as, *regere, regēris*.

The fourth hath *i* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire, audīris*.

VERBS ACTIVE in *O*, are declined after these examples.

1. Am-o, am-as, amā-vi, am-āre; amān-di, amān-do, amān-dum; amāt-um, amāt-u; am-ans, amatú-rus: *to love.*

2. Mon-eo, mon-es, mon-ui, mon-ēre; monén-di, monén-do, monen-dum; monit-um, monit-u; mon-ens, monitú-rus: *to advise.*

3. Reg-o, reg-is, rex-i, reg-ēre; regén-di, regén-do, regén-dum; rect-um, rect-u; reg-ens, rectú-rus: *to rule, or govern.*

4. Aud-io, aud-is, aud-īvi, aud-īre; audién-di, audién-do, audién-dum; audīt-um, audīt-u; audi-ens, auditú-rus: *to hear.*

First CONJUGATION.—*Amo.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*do, am.*

Sing. Am-o,	<i>I love, am loving, or, do love.</i>
am-as,	<i>thou lovest, art loving, or, dost love.</i>
am-at,	<i>he loveth, is loving, or, doth love.</i>
Plur. Am-āmus,	<i>We love, are loving, or, do love.</i>
am-ātis,	<i>ye love, are loving, or, do love.</i>
am-ant,	<i>they love, are loving, or, do love.</i>

2. Peter-

2. ~~Preter~~imperfect Tense.—*did, was.*

Sing. Am-âbam,	<i>I did love, or, was loving.</i>
am-âbas,	<i>thou didst love, or, wast loving.</i>
am-âbat,	<i>he did love, or, was loving.</i>
Plur. Am-abâmus,	<i>We did love, or, were loving.</i>
am-abâtis,	<i>ye did love, or, were loving.</i>
am-âbant,	<i>they did love, or, were loving.</i>

3. ~~Preter~~perfect Tense.—*have.*

Sing. Amâv-i,	<i>I love, or, have loved.</i>
amav-îsti,	<i>thou loved'st, or, hast loved.</i>
amav-it,	<i>he loved, or, hath loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-imus,	<i>We loved, or, have loved.</i>
amav-îstis,	<i>ye loved, or, have loved.</i>
amav-êrunt, vel ére,	<i>they loved, or, have loved.</i>

4. ~~Preter~~pluperfect Tense.—*had.*

Sing. Amav-eram,	<i>I had loved.</i>
amav-eras,	<i>thou hadst loved.</i>
amav-erat,	<i>he had loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-erâmus,	<i>We had loved.</i>
amav-erâtis,	<i>ye had loved.</i>
amav-erant,	<i>they had loved.</i>

Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Am-âbo,	<i>I shall, or, will love.</i>
am-âbis,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt love.</i>
am-âbit,	<i>he shall, or, will love.</i>
Plur. Am-abimus,	<i>We shall, or, will love.</i>
am-abitis,	<i>ye shall, or, will love.</i>
am-âbunt,	<i>they shall, or, will love.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—*No first Person.*

Sing. Am-â, am-âto,	<i>Love thou, or, do thou love.</i>
am-et; am-âto,	<i>love he, or, let him love.</i>
Plur. Am-êmus,	<i>Love we, or, let us love.</i>
am-âte, am-atôte	<i>love ye, or, do ye love.</i>
am-ent, am-ânto,	<i>love they, or, let them love.</i>

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Am-em,	<i>I may, or, can love.</i>
am-es,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st love.</i>
am-et,	<i>he may, or, can love.</i>
Plur. Am-émus,	<i>We may, or, can love.</i>
am-étis,	<i>ye may, or, can love.</i>
am-ent,	<i>they may, or, can love.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Am-árem,	<i>I might, or, could love.</i>
am-áres,	<i>thou mightest, or, could'st love.</i>
am-áret,	<i>he might, or, could love.</i>
Plur. Am-arémus,	<i>We might, or, could love.</i>
am-arétis,	<i>ye might, or, could love.</i>
am-árent,	<i>they might, or, could love.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Amav-erim,	<i>I should have loved.</i>
amav-eris,	<i>thou should'st have loved.</i>
amav-erit,	<i>he should have loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-erimus,	<i>We should have loved.</i>
amav-eritis,	<i>ye should have loved.</i>
amav-erint,	<i>they should have loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Amav-issém,	<i>I would have loved.</i>
amav-isses,	<i>thou would'st have loved.</i>
amav-isset,	<i>he would have loved.</i>
Plur. Amav-issémus,	<i>We would have loved.</i>
amav-issetis,	<i>ye would have loved.</i>
amav-issent,	<i>they would have loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Amav-ero,	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
amav-eris,	<i>thou shalt have loved.</i>
amav-erit,	<i>he shall have loved.</i>

Plur.

Plur. Amv-erimus,
amav-eritis,
amav-erint,

*We shall have loved;
ye shall have loved.
they shall have loved.*

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential;

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-áre, *to love.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Amav-isse, *to have loved.*

Future Tense.

Amatú-rum esse, *to be about to love.*

GERUNDS.

Amán-di, *of loving.*
Amán-do, *in loving.*
Amán-dum, *to love.*

SUPINES.

Active.	Passive.
Amát-um, <i>to love;</i>	Amát-u, <i>to be loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.	Future in <i>rus</i> .
Amans, <i>loving;</i>	Amatú-rus, <i>about to love.</i>

Obs. IN VERBS, several tenses are formed of the preterperfect tense of the indicative mood, as of *ama-vi* are formed.

1. The preterpluperf. of the same mood, *amav-eram.*
2. The preterperf. of the potential mood, *amav-erim.*
3. The preterpluperf. of the same mood, *amav-isset.*
4. The future tense of the same mood, *amav-ero.*
5. The preterperfect tense of the infinitive mood, *amav-isse.*

Second CONJUGATION.—Moneo.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—do, am.

Sing. Mon-eo;	<i>I advise, am advising, or, do advise.</i>
mon-es,	<i>thou adviseest, art advising, or, dost advise.</i>
mon-et,	<i>he adviseth, is advising, or, doth advise</i>
Plur. Mon-émus,	<i>We advise, are advising, or, do advise.</i>
mon-éis	<i>ye advise, are advising, or, do advise.</i>
mon-ént,	<i>they advise, are advising, or, do advise.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—did, was.

Sing. Mon-ébam,	<i>I did advise, or, was advising.</i>
mon-ébas,	<i>thou didst advise, or, wast advising.</i>
mon-ébat,	<i>he did advise, or, was advising.</i>
Plur. Mon-ebâmus,	<i>We did advise, or, were advising.</i>
mon-ebâtis,	<i>ye did advise, or, were advising.</i>
mon-ébant,	<i>they did advise, or, were advising.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—have.

Sing. Monu-i,	<i>I advised, or, have advised.</i>
monu-ísti,	<i>thou advisedst, or, hast advised.</i>
monu-it	<i>he advised, or, hath advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-imus,	<i>We advised, or, have advised.</i>
monu-ístis,	<i>ye advised, or, have advised.</i>
monu-érunt, v. ére,	<i>they advised, or, have advised.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—had.

Sing. Monu-eram,	<i>I had advised.</i>
monu-eras,	<i>thou hadst advised.</i>
monu-erat,	<i>he had advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-erâmus,	<i>We had advised.</i>
monu-erâtis,	<i>ye had advised.</i>
monu-erant,	<i>they had advised.</i>

D

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Moné-bo,	<i>I shall, or, will advise.</i>
moné-bis,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt advise.</i>
moné-bit,	<i>he shall, or will advise.</i>
Plur. Mone-bimus,	<i>We shall, or, will advise.</i>
mone-bitis,	<i>ye shall, or, will advise.</i>
moné-bunt,	<i>they shall, or, will advise.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—*No first Person.*

Sing. Mon-e, mon-éto,	<i>Advise thou, or, do thou advise.</i>
mon-eat, mon-éto,	<i>advise he, or, let him advise.</i>
Plur. Mon-eamus,	<i>Advise we, or, let us advise.</i>
mon-éte, mon-etôte,	<i>advise ye, or, do ye advise.</i>
mon-eant, mon-énto,	<i>advise they, or, let them advise.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Mone-am,	<i>I may, or, can advise.</i>
mone-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, canst advise.</i>
mone-at,	<i>he may, or, can advise.</i>
Plur. Mone-amus,	<i>We may, or, can advise.</i>
mone-átis,	<i>ye may, or, can advise.</i>
mone-ant,	<i>they may, or, can advise.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Moné-rem,	<i>I might, or, could advise.</i>
mone-res,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st advise.</i>
mone-ret,	<i>he might, or, could advise.</i>
Plur. Mone-rémus,	<i>We might, or, could advise.</i>
moné-retis,	<i>ye might, or, could advise.</i>
moné-rent,	<i>they might, or, could advise.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Monu-erim,	<i>I should have advised.</i>
monu-eris,	<i>thou should'st have advised.</i>
monu-erit,	<i>he should have advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-erimus,	<i>We should have advised.</i>
monu-eritis,	<i>ye should have advised.</i>
monu-erint,	<i>they should have advised.</i>

4. Preter-

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Monu-issam,	<i>I would have advised.</i>
monu-isses,	<i>thou would'st have advised.</i>
monu-isset,	<i>he would have advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-issēmus,	<i>We would have advised.</i>
monu-issētis,	<i>ye would have advised.</i>
monu-issent,	<i>they would have advised.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Monu-ero,	<i>I shall have advised.</i>
monu-eris,	<i>thou shalt have advised.</i>
monu-erit,	<i>he shall have advised.</i>
Plur. Monu-erimus,	<i>We shall have advised.</i>
monu-eritis,	<i>ye shall have advised.</i>
monu-erint,	<i>they shall have advised.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Mon-ēre, *to advise.*

Preterperfect, and preterpluperfect Tense,

Monu-isse, *to have advised.*

Future Tense.

Monitū-rum esse, *to be about to advise.*

GERUNDS.

Monén di,	<i>of advising.</i>
monén-do,	<i>in advising.</i>
monén-dum,	<i>to advise.</i>

SUPINES.

Active,

Passive.

Monit-um, *to advise,*

Monit-u, *to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

Future in rus.

Mon-ens, *advising.*

Monitū-ras, *about to advise.*

Third CONJUGATION.—Rego. INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—do, am.

Sing. Reg-o,	<i>I rule, am ruling, or, do rule.</i>
reg-is,	<i>thou rulest, art ruling, or, dost rule.</i>
reg-it,	<i>he ruleth, is ruling, or, doth rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-imus,	<i>We rule, are ruling, or, do rule.</i>
reg-itis,	<i>ye rule, are ruling, or, do rule.</i>
reg-unt,	<i>they rule, are ruling, or, do rule.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—did, was.

Sing. Regé-bam,	<i>I did rule, or, was ruling.</i>
regé-bas,	<i>thou didst rule, or, wast ruling.</i>
regé-bat,	<i>he did rule, or, was ruling.</i>
Plur. Rege-bâmus,	<i>We did rule, or, were ruling.</i>
rege-bâtis,	<i>ye did rule, or, were ruling.</i>
rege-bânt,	<i>they did rule, or, were ruling.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—have.

Sing. Rex-i,	<i>I ruled, or, have ruled.</i>
rex-isti,	<i>thou ruledst, or, hast ruled.</i>
rex-it,	<i>he ruled, or, hath ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex imus,	<i>We ruled, or, have ruled.</i>
rex-istis,	<i>ye ruled, or, have ruled.</i>
rex-érunt, v. ére,	<i>they ruled, or, have ruled.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—had.

Sing. Rex-eram,	<i>I had ruled.</i>
rex-eras,	<i>thou hadst ruled.</i>
rex-erat,	<i>he had ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-erâmus,	<i>We had ruled.</i>
rex-erâtis,	<i>ye had ruled.</i>
rex-erant,	<i>they had ruled.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will.*

Sing. Reg-am,	<i>I shall, or, will rule.</i>
reg-es,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt rule.</i>
reg-et,	<i>he shall, or, will rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-émus,	<i>We shall, or, will rule.</i>
reg-étis,	<i>ye shall, or, will rule.</i>
reg-ent,	<i>they shall, or, will rule.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—*No first Person.*

Sing. Reg-e, reg-ito,	<i>Rule thou, or, do thou rule.</i>
reg-at, reg-ito,	<i>rule he, or, let him rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-ámus,	<i>Rule we, or, let us rule.</i>
reg-ite, reg-itóte,	<i>rule ye, or, do ye rule.</i>
reg-ant, reg-únto,	<i>rule they, or, let them rule.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Reg-am,	<i>I may, or, can rule.</i>
reg-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st rule.</i>
reg-at,	<i>he may, or, can rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-ámus,	<i>We may, or, can rule.</i>
reg-átis,	<i>ye may, or, can rule.</i>
reg-ant,	<i>they may, or, can rule.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Reg-erem,	<i>I might, or, could rule.</i>
reg-eres,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st rule.</i>
reg-eret,	<i>he might, or, could rule.</i>
Plur. Reg-erémus,	<i>We might, or, could rule.</i>
reg-erétis,	<i>ye, might, or, could rule.</i>
reg-erent,	<i>they might, or, could rule.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have, &c.*

Sing. Rex-erim,	<i>I should have ruled.</i>
rex-eris,	<i>thou should'st have ruled.</i>
rex-erit,	<i>he should have ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-erimus,	<i>We should have ruled.</i>
rex-eritis,	<i>ye should have ruled.</i>
rex-erint,	<i>they should have ruled.</i>

4. Preter-

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have;*

Sing. Rex-issēm,	<i>I would have ruled.</i>
rex-isses,	<i>thou would'st have ruled.</i>
rex-isset,	<i>he would have ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-issēmus,	<i>We would have ruled.</i>
rex-issetis,	<i>ye would have ruled.</i>
rex-issent,	<i>they would have ruled.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Rex-ero,	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>
rex-eris,	<i>thou shalt have ruled.</i>
rex-erit,	<i>he shall have ruled.</i>
Plur. Rex-erimus,	<i>We shall have ruled.</i>
rex-eritis,	<i>ye shall have ruled.</i>
rex-erint,	<i>they shall have ruled.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Reg-ēre, *to rule.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rex-isse, *to have ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rectū-rum esse, *to be about to rule,*

GERUNDS.

Regē-di, *of ruling*
 regē-do, *in ruling.*
 regē-dum, *to rule.*

SUPINES

Active.

Rect-um, *to rule.*

Passive.

Rect-u, *to be ruled,*

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.

Reg-ens, *ruling.*

Future in *rus*.

Rectu-rus, *about to rule.*

Fourth

Fourth CONJUGATION.—Audio.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—do, am.

Sing. Aud-io	<i>I bear, am bearing, or, do bear.</i>
aud-is,	<i>thou bearest, art bearing, or, dost bear.</i>
aud-it,	<i>he beareth, is bearing, or, doth bear.</i>
Plur. Aud-imus,	<i>We bear, are bearing, or, do bear.</i>
aud-itis,	<i>ye bear, are bearing, or, do bear.</i>
aud-iunt,	<i>they bear, are bearing, or, do bear.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—did, was.

Sing. Audié-bam,	<i>I did bear, or, was bearing.</i>
audié-bas,	<i>thou didst bear, or, wast bearing.</i>
audié-bat,	<i>he did bear, or, was bearing.</i>
Plur. Audié-bamus,	<i>We did bear, or, were bearing.</i>
audié-bátis,	<i>ye did bear, or, were bearing.</i>
audié-bant,	<i>they did bear, or, were bearing.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—have.

Sing. Audiv-i,	<i>I heard, or, have heard.</i>
audiv-isti,	<i>thou heardest, or, hast heard.</i>
audiv-it,	<i>he heard, or, hath heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-imus,	<i>We heard, or, have heard.</i>
audiv-istis,	<i>ye heard, or, have heard.</i>
audiv-érunt, v. ére.	<i>they heard, or, have heard.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—had.

Sing. Audiv-eram	<i>I had heard.</i>
audiv-eras,	<i>thou hadst heard.</i>
audiv-erat,	<i>he had heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-eramus,	<i>We had heard.</i>
audiv-erátis,	<i>ye had heard.</i>
audiv-erant.	<i>they had heard.</i>

5. Future

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or will.*

Sing. Audi-am,	<i>I shall, or, will bear.</i>
audi-es,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt bear.</i>
audi-et,	<i>he shall, or, will bear.</i>
Plur. Audi-émus,	<i>We shall, or, will bear.</i>
audi-étis,	<i>ye shall, or, will bear.</i>
audi-ent,	<i>they shall, or, will bear.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.—*No first Person.*

Sing. Aud-i, aud-íto,	<i>Hear, thou, or, do thou bear.</i>
aud-iat, aud-íto,	<i>bear, he, or, let him bear.</i>
Plur. Aud-iámus,	<i>Hear we, or, let us bear.</i>
aud-ite, aud-itóte,	<i>bear ye, or, do ye bear.</i>
aud-iant, aud-iúnto,	<i>bear they, or, let them bear.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should.*

Sing. Audi-am,	<i>I may, or, can bear.</i>
audi-as,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st bear.</i>
audi-at,	<i>he may, or, can bear.</i>
Plur. Audi-ámus,	<i>We may, or, can bear.</i>
audi-átis,	<i>ye may, or, can bear.</i>
audi-ant,	<i>they may, or, can bear.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should.*

Sing. Audi-rem,	<i>I might, or, could bear.</i>
audi-res,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st bear.</i>
audi-ret,	<i>he might, or, could bear.</i>
Plur. Audi-rémus,	<i>We might, or, could bear.</i>
audi-retis,	<i>ye might, or, could bear.</i>
audi-rent,	<i>they might, or, could bear.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*should have, may have.*

Sing. Audiv-erim,	<i>I should have heard.</i>
audiv-eris,	<i>thou should'st have heard.</i>
audiv-erit,	<i>he should have heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-erimus,	<i>We should have heard.</i>
audiv-eritis,	<i>ye should have heard.</i>
audiv-erint,	<i>they should have heard.</i>

4. Preter-

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have.*

Sing. Audiv-issē,	<i>I would have heard.</i>
audiv-isses,	<i>thou would'st have heard.</i>
audiv-isset,	<i>he would have heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-issēmus,	<i>We would have heard.</i>
audiv-issetis,	<i>ye would have heard.</i>
audiv-issent,	<i>they would have heard.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have.*

Sing. Audiv-ero,	<i>I shall have heard.</i>
audiv-eris,	<i>thou shalt have heard.</i>
audiv-erit,	<i>he shall have heard.</i>
Plur. Audiv-erimus,	<i>We shall have heard.</i>
audiv-eritis,	<i>ye shall have heard.</i>
audiv-erint,	<i>they shall have heard.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Aud-īre, *to hear.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Audiv-isse, *to have heard.*

Future Tense.

Auditū-rum esse, *to be about to hear.*

GERUNDS.

Audién-di,	<i>of bearing</i>
audién-do,	<i>in bearing.</i>
audién-dum,	<i>to bear.</i>

SUPINES.

Active.	Passive.
Audit-um, <i>to hear.</i>	Audit-u, <i>to be heard.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense.	Future in <i>rus</i> .
Audi-ens, <i>hearing.</i>	Auditū-rus, <i>about to hear.</i>

E

Declen-

[illegible]

VERBS PASSIVE in *OR*, are thus declined.

1. Am-or, am-áris, *vel* am-áre, amát-us, sum *vel* fui, am-ári; amát-us, amán-dus: *to be loved.*
2. Mon-éor, mon-éris *vel* mon-ére, monit-us sum *vel* fui, mon-éri; monit-us, monen-dus: *to be advised.*
3. Reg-or, reg-ëris *vel* reg-ëre, rect-us, sum *vel* fui, reg-i; rect-us, regén-dus: *to be ruled.*
4. Aud-iior, aud-iris *vel* aud-ire, audit-us sum *vel* fui, aud-íri; audít-us, audién-dus: *to be heard.*

First CONJUGATION.—Amor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*am.*

Sing. Am-or,	<i>I am loved.</i>
am-áris, v. am-áre,	<i>thou art loved.</i>
am-átur,	<i>he is loved.</i>
Plur. Am-ámur,	<i>We are loved.</i>
am-amini,	<i>ye are loved.</i>
am-ántur,	<i>they are loved.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was*.

Sing. Am-âbar,	<i>I was loved.</i>
am-abâris, v. abâre,	<i>thou wast loved.</i>
am-abâtur,	<i>he was loved.</i>
Plur. Am-abâmur,	<i>We were loved.</i>
am-abâmini,	<i>ye were loved.</i>
am-abântur,	<i>they were loved.</i>

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Amat-us sum, <i>vel</i> fui,	<i>I have been loved.</i>
amat-us es <i>v.</i> fuisti,	<i>thou hast been loved.</i>
amat-us est, <i>v.</i> fuit,	<i>he hath been loved.</i>
Plur. Amat-i sumus, <i>v.</i> fuimus,	<i>We have been loved.</i>
amat-i estis, <i>v.</i> fuistis,	<i>ye have been loved.</i>
amat-i sunt, fuerunt, <i>v.</i> ére,	<i>they have been loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Amat-us eram, <i>v.</i> fueram,	<i>I had been loved.</i>
amat-us eras, <i>v.</i> fueras,	<i>thou hadst been loved.</i>
amat-us erat, <i>v.</i> fuerat	<i>he had been loved.</i>
Plur. Amat-ierámus, <i>v.</i> fuerámus	<i>We had been loved.</i>
amat-i erátis, <i>v.</i> fuerátis,	<i>ye had been loved.</i>
amat-i erant, <i>v.</i> fuerant,	<i>they had been loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or will be.*

Sing. Am-ábor,	<i>I shall, or, will be loved.</i>
am-aberis, <i>v.</i> abere,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be loved.</i>
am-abitur,	<i>he shall, or, will be loved.</i>
Plur. Am-abimur,	<i>We shall, or, will be loved.</i>
am-abimini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be loved.</i>
am-abúntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Am-áre, am-átor,	<i>Be thou loved.</i>
am-étur, am-átor,	<i>let him be loved.</i>
Plur. Am-émur,	<i>Let us be loved.</i>
am-amini, am-aminor,	<i>be ye loved.</i>
am-úntur, am-ántor,	<i>let them be loved.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing. Am-er,	<i>I may, or, can be loved.</i>
am-éris, <i>v.</i> am-ére,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be loved.</i>
am-étur,	<i>he may, or, can be loved.</i>
Plur. Am-émur,	<i>We may, or, can be loved.</i>
am-emini,	<i>ye may, or, can be loved.</i>
am-éntur,	<i>they may, or, can be loved.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Am-árer,	<i>I might, or, could be loved.</i>
am-aréris, v. arére,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be loved.</i>
am-arétur	<i>he might, or, could be loved</i>
Plur. Am-arémur,	<i>We might, or, could be loved.</i>
am-arémini,	<i>ye might, or, could be loved.</i>
am-arentur.	<i>they might, or, could be loved.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing. Amát-us sim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been loved.</i>
amat-us sis, v. fueris,	<i>thou should'st have been loved.</i>
amat-us sit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been loved.</i>
Plur. Amat-i simus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been loved.</i>
amat-i fitis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been loved.</i>
amat-i sint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been loved.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

Sing. Amát-us essem, v. fuisset,	<i>I would have been loved.</i>
amat-us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou would'st have been loved.</i>
amat-us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been loved.</i>
Plur. Amat-i essemus v. fuissémus,	<i>We would have been loved.</i>
amat-i essetis, v. fuissetis,	<i>ye would have been loved.</i>
amat-i essent, v. fuissent,	<i>they would have been loved.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing. Amát-us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall, have been loved.</i>
amat-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have loved.</i>
amat-us erit, v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been loved.</i>
Plur. Amat-i erimus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been loved.</i>
amat-i eritis v. fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been loved.</i>
amat-i erunt, v. fuerint,	<i>they shall have been loved.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFIN.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Am-âri, *to be loved.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Amât-um esse, *vel, fuisse, to have been loved.*

Future Tense.

Amât-um iri, *to be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Amât-us, *loved, or, being loved,*The Future in *dus*.Amân-dus, *to be loved.*

Sécond CONJUGATION.—Moneor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*am.*

Sing. Mon-eor,	<i>I am advised.</i>
mon-éris, <i>vel ére,</i>	<i>thou art advised.</i>
mon-etür,	<i>he is advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-ëmür,	<i>We are advised.</i>
mon-emini,	<i>ye are advised.</i>
mon-éntur,	<i>they are advised.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was.*

Sing. Mon-ébar,	<i>I was advised.</i>
mon-ébaris, <i>v. ebäre,</i>	<i>thou wast advised.</i>
mon-ébatur,	<i>he was advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-ebámur,	<i>We were advised.</i>
mon-ebamini,	<i>ye were advised.</i>
mon-ebántur,	<i>they were advised.</i>

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Monit-us sum, v. fui,	<i>I have been advised.</i>
monit-us es, v. fuisti,	<i>thou hast been advised.</i>
monit-us est, v. fuit,	<i>he hath been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i sumus, v. fuimus,	<i>We have been advised.</i>
monit-i estis, v. fuistis,	<i>ye have been advised.</i>
[monit-i sunt, fuérunt, v. fuéret] <i>they have been advised.</i>	

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Monit-useram, v. fueram,	<i>I had been advised.</i>
monit-useras, v. fueras,	<i>thou hadst been advised.</i>
monit-userat, v. fuerat,	<i>he had been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-ierámus, v. fuerámus,	<i>We had been advised.</i>
monit-ierátis, v. fuerátis,	<i>ye had been advised.</i>
monit-ierant, v. fuerant,	<i>they had been advised.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing. Mon-ébor,	<i>I shall, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-eberis, v. ebere,	<i>thou shalt, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-ebitur,	<i>he shall, or, will be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-ebimur,	<i>We shall, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-ebimini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be advised.</i>
mon-ebuntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Mon-ere, mon-étor,	<i>Be thou advised.</i>
mon-éatur, mon-étor,	<i>let him be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-eamur,	<i>let us be advised.</i>
mon-eminí mon-eminor ,	<i>be ye advised.</i>
mon-eántur, mon-éntor,	<i>let them be advised.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing. Mon-ear,	<i>I may, or, can be advised.</i>
mon-eáris, v. mon-eáre,	<i>thou may'st, or, canst be advised.</i>
mon-eáatur,	<i>he may, or, can be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-eámur,	<i>We may, or, can be advised.</i>
mon-eámini,	<i>ye may, or, can be advised.</i>
mon-eántur,	<i>they may, or, can be advised.</i>

2. Preter-

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Mon-érer,	<i>I might, or, could be advised.</i>
mon-eréris, v. erére	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be advised.</i>
mon-erétur,	<i>he might, or, could be advised.</i>
Plur. Mon-erémur,	<i>We might, or, could be advised.</i>
mon-eremini,	<i>ye might, or, could be advised.</i>
mon-eréntur,	<i>they might, or, could be advised.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should, have been.*

Sing. Monit-us sim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been advised.</i>
monit-us sis, v. fueris,	<i>thou should'st have been advised.</i>
monit-us sit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i simus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been advised.</i>
monit-i sitis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been advised.</i>
monit-i sint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been advised.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would, have been.*

Sing. Monit-us essem, v. fuisssem,	<i>I would have been advised.</i>
monit-us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou would'st have been advised.</i>
monit-us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i essemus, v. fuisssemus,	<i>We would have been advised.</i>
monit-i essetis, v. fuissetis,	<i>ye would have been advised.</i>
monit-i essent, v. fuissent,	<i>they would have been advised.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing. Monit-us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall have been advised.</i>
monit-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been advised.</i>
monit-us erit, v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been advised.</i>
Plur. Monit-i erimus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been advised.</i>
monit-i eritis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been advised.</i>
monit-i erunt, v. fuerint,	<i>they shall have been advised.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFIN.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Mon-éri, *to be advised.*

Preterperfect, and preterpluperfect Tense.

Monit-um esse, *vel*, fuisse, *to have been advised*

Future Tense.

Monit-um iri, *to be about to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

The Preterperfect Tense.

Monit-us, *advised, or, being advised.*

The Future in dus.

Monén-dus, *to be advised.*

Third CONJUGATION.—Regor.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—am.

Sing. Reg-or,	<i>I am ruled.</i>
reg-eris, <i>v.</i> reg-ere,	<i>thou art ruled.</i>
reg-itur,	<i>he is ruled.</i>
Plur. Reg-imur,	<i>We are ruled.</i>
reg-imini,	<i>ye are ruled.</i>
reg-untur,	<i>they are ruled.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—was.

Sing. Reg-ébar,	<i>I was ruled.</i>
reg-ebáris, <i>v.</i> ebáre,	<i>thou wast ruled.</i>
reg-ebátur,	<i>he was ruled.</i>
Plur. Reg-ebámur,	<i>We were ruled.</i>
reg-ebamini,	<i>ye were ruled.</i>
reg-ebántur,	<i>they were ruled.</i>

3. Preter-

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Rect-us sum, v. fui,	<i>I have been ruled.</i>
rect-us es, v. fuisti,	<i>thou hast been ruled.</i>
rect-us est, v. fuit,	<i>he hath been ruled.</i>
Plur. Rect-i sumus, v. fuimus,	<i>We have been ruled.</i>
rect-i estis, v. fuistis,	<i>ye have been ruled.</i>
rect-i sunt, fuérunt, v. fuére,	<i>they have been ruled.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Rect-us eram, v. fueram,	<i>I had been ruled.</i>
rect-us eras, v. fueras,	<i>thou hadst been ruled.</i>
rect-us erat, v. fuerat,	<i>he had been ruled.</i>
Plur. Rect-ierámus, v. fuerámus,	<i>We had been ruled.</i>
rect-i erátis, v. fuerátis,	<i>ye had been ruled.</i>
rect-i erant, v. fuerant,	<i>they had been ruled.</i>

Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing. Reg-ar,	<i>I shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
reg-éris, v. reg-ére,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be ruled.</i>
reg-étur,	<i>he shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
Plur. Reg-émur,	<i>We shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
reg-emini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be ruled.</i>
reg-éntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be ruled.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Reg-ere, reg-itor,	<i>Be thou ruled.</i>
reg-áthur, reg-itor,	<i>let him be ruled.</i>
Plur. Reg-ámur,	<i>Let us be ruled.</i>
reg-imini, reg-jminor,	<i>be ye ruled.</i>
reg-ántur, reg-úntor,	<i>let them be ruled.</i>

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing. Reg-ar,	<i>I may, or, can be ruled.</i>
reg-áris, v. reg-áre,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be ruled.</i>
reg-áthur,	<i>be may, or, can be ruled.</i>
F	Plur.

Plur. Reg-amur,	<i>We may, or, can be ruled.</i>
reg-amini,	<i>ye may, or, can be ruled.</i>
reg-antur,	<i>they may, or, can be ruled.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Reg-erer,	<i>I might, or, could be ruled.</i>
reg-eréris, v. reg-erére,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be ruled</i>
reg-erétur,	<i>he might, or, could be ruled.</i>
Plur. Reg-erémur,	<i>We might, or, could be ruled.</i>
reg-eremini,	<i>ye might, or, could be ruled.</i>
reg-eréntur,	<i>they might, or, could be ruled.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should have been.*

Sing. Rect-us sim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been ruled.</i>
rect-us sis, v. fueris,	<i>thou should'st have been ruled.</i>
rect-us sit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been ruled.</i>
Plur. Rect-i simus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been ruled.</i>
rect-i sitis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been ruled.</i>
rect-i sint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been ruled.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*might, could, would have been.*

Sing. Rect-us essem, v. fuisset,	<i>I would have been ruled.</i>
rect-us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou would'st have been ruled.</i>
rect-us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been ruled.</i>
Plur. Rect-i essemus, v. fuissetis,	<i>We would have been ruled.</i>
rect-i essetis, v. fuissetis,	<i>ye would have been ruled.</i>
rect-i essent, v. fuissent,	<i>they would have been ruled.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing. Rect-us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i>
rect-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been ruled.</i>
rect-us erit, v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been ruled.</i>
Plur. Rect-i erimus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been ruled.</i>
rect-i eritis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye shall have been ruled.</i>
rect-i erunt, v. fuerint,	<i>they shall have been ruled.</i>

The subjunctive mood is declined like the potential.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Reg-i, *to be ruled.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Rect-um esse, *vel*, fuisse, *to have been ruled.*

Future Tense.

Rect-um iri, *to be about to be ruled.*

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

Rect-us, *ruled, or, being ruled.*Participle of the future in *dus*.Regén-dus, *to be ruled.*

Fourth CONJUGATION.—Audior.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*am*.

Sing. Aud-ior,	<i>I am heard.</i>
aud-iris, <i>v.</i> aud-ire,	<i>thou art heard.</i>
aud-itur,	<i>he is heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-ímur,	<i>We are heard.</i>
aud-imini,	<i>ye are heard.</i>
aud-iúntur,	<i>they are heard.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*was*.

Sing. Aud-iébar,	<i>I was heard.</i>
aud-iebáris, <i>v.</i> aud-iebáre,	<i>thou wast heard.</i>
aud-iebátur,	<i>he was heard.</i>

F 2

Plur.

Plur. Aud-iebámur,	<i>We were heard.</i>
aud-iebamini,	<i>ye were heard.</i>
aud-iebántur,	<i>they were heard.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*have been.*

Sing. Audit-us sum v. fui,	<i>I have been heard.</i>
audit-us es, v. fuisti,	<i>thou hast been heard.</i>
audit-us est, v. fuit,	<i>he hath been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit-i sumus, v. fuimus,	<i>We have been heard.</i>
audit-i estis, v. fuistis,	<i>ye have been heard.</i>
audit-ísunt, fuérunt, v. fuére,	<i>they have been heard.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*had been.*

Sing. Audit-us eram, v. fueram,	<i>I had been heard.</i>
audit-us eras, v. fueras,	<i>thou hadst been heard.</i>
audit-us erat, v. fuerat,	<i>he had been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit-ierámus v. fuerámus,	<i>We had been heard.</i>
audit-i erátis, v. fuerátis,	<i>ye had been heard.</i>
audit-i erant, v. fuerant,	<i>they had been heard.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall, or, will be.*

Sing. Aud-iar,	<i>I shall, or, will be heard.</i>
aud-iéris, v. aud-iére,	<i>thou shalt, or, wilt be heard.</i>
and-ietur,	<i>he shall, or, will be heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-íemur,	<i>We shall, or, will be heard.</i>
aud-iemini,	<i>ye shall, or, will be heard.</i>
aud-iéntur,	<i>they shall, or, will be heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. Aud-íre, aud-itor,	<i>Be thou heard.</i>
aud-iátur, aud-ítor,	<i>let him be heard.</i>
Plur. Audiamur,	<i>let us be heard.</i>
aud-imini, aud-iminor,	<i>be ye heard.</i>
aud-iántur, aud-iúntor,	<i>let them be heard.</i>

POTEN-

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*may, can, would, should be.*

Sing. Aud-iar,	<i>I may, or, can be heard.</i>
aud-iâris, v. aud-iâre,	<i>thou may'st, or, can'st be heard.</i>
aud-iâtur,	<i>he may, or, can be heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-iâmur,	<i>We may, or, can be heard.</i>
aud-iamini,	<i>ye may, or, can be heard.</i>
aud-iântur,	<i>they may, or, can be heard.</i>

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*might, could, should be.*

Sing. Aud-irer,	<i>I might, or, could be heard.</i>
audirêris, v. aud-ière,	<i>thou might'st, or, could'st be heard.</i>
aud-irêtur,	<i>he might, or, could be heard.</i>
Plur. Aud-irémur,	<i>We might, or, could be heard.</i>
aud-iremini,	<i>ye might, or, could be heard.</i>
aud-irentur,	<i>they might, or, could be heard.</i>

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*may, should, have been.*

Sing. Audit-us sim, v. fuerim,	<i>I should have been heard.</i>
audit-us sis, v. fueris,	<i>thou should'st have been heard.</i>
audit-us sit, v. fuerit,	<i>he should have been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit-i simus, v. fuerimus,	<i>We should have been heard.</i>
audit-i sitis, v. fueritis,	<i>ye should have been heard.</i>
audit-i sint, v. fuerint,	<i>they should have been heard.</i>

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*would, might, could have been.*

Sing. Audit-us essem, v. fuisset,	<i>I would have been heard.</i>
audit-us esses, v. fuisses,	<i>thou would'st have been heard.</i>
audit-us esset, v. fuisset,	<i>he would have been heard.</i>
Plur. Audit-i essemus, v. fuissetus,	<i>We would have been heard.</i>
audit-i essetis, v. fuissetis,	<i>ye would have been heard.</i>
audit-i essent, v. fuissent,	<i>they would have been heard.</i>

5. Future Tense.—*shall have been.*

Sing. Audit-us ero, v. fuero,	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>
audit-us eris, v. fueris,	<i>thou shalt have been heard.</i>
audit-us erit, v. fuerit,	<i>he shall have been heard.</i>

Plur.

Plur. Audit-i erimus, v. fuerimus, *We shall have been heard.*
 audit-i eritis, v. fueritis, *ye shall have been heard.*
 audit-i erunt, v. fuerint, *they shall have been heard.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and Preterimperfect Tense.

Aud-ire, *to be heard.*

Preterperfect, and Preterpluperfect Tense.

Audit-um esse, vel, fuisse, *to have been heard.*

Future Tense.

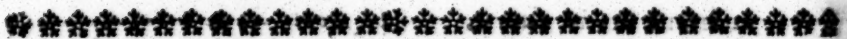
Audit-um iri, *to be about to be heard.*

Participle of the Preterperfect Tense.

Audit-us, *heard, or, being heard.*

Participle of the Future in *dus*.

Audién-dus, *to be heard.*



Declension of VERBS IRREGULAR.

CERTAIN verbs vary from the general rule, and are formed in the manner following:

1. Possum, potes, potui, posse; potens: *to be able.*
2. Volo, vis, volui, velle; voléndi, voléndo, voléndum; volens: *to be willing.*
3. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle; noléndi, noléndo, noléndum; nolens: *to be unwilling.*
4. Malo,

4. *Malo, mavis, malui, malle; malēdi, malēdo, malēdum; malens: to be more willing, or, to have rather.*

5. *Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse; edēdi, edēdo, edēdum; esum, esu; edens, esurus: to eat.*

6. *Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; ferēdi ferēdo, ferēdum; latum, latu; ferens, laturus: to bear, or, suffer.*

7. *Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, facien-
dus: to be made, or done.*

8. *Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri; la-
tus, ferendus: to be borne, or suffered.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*I am able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Possū,	potes,	potest,	Possūmus,	potēstis,	possunt.
Volo,	vis,	vult,	volumus,	vultis,	volunt.
Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult,	nolumus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
Malo,	mavis,	mavult,	malumus,	mavultis,	malunt.
Edo,	edis, v. es;	edit, v. est,	edimus,	editis, v. estis;	edunt.
Fero,	fers,	fert,	ferimus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Fio,	fis,	fit,	simus,	fitis,	fiunt.
Feror,	ferris, v. ferre;	fertur,	ferimur,	ferimini,	feruntur.

2. ~~Present Tense~~ ^{imperfect} Tense.—*I was able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Pot-eram,	eras,	erat,	erāmus,	erātis,	erant.
Volé-bam,	} bas,	} bat,	} bāmus,	} bātis,	} bant.
Nolé-bam					
Malé-bam,					
Edé-bam,					
Féré-bam,					
Fie-bam,					
Fese-bar,	bāris, v. bāre;	batur,	bāmur,	bamini,	bāntur.

3. **Preterperfect Tense.**—*I have been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Potu-i,	} isti, it,		imus, ístis, érunt, <i>vel</i> , ére.		
Volu-i,					
Nolu-i,					
Malu-i,					
Ed-i,					
Tul-i,					
Fact-us,	} sum, es, est,		i sumus, estis, sunt fuérunt,		
Lat-us					
	v. v. v.		v. v. v.		
	fui; fuísti; fuit;		fuiinus; fuístis; fuére.		

4. **Preterpluperfect Tense.**—*I had been able, &c.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Potu-eram,	} eras, erat,		erámus, erátis, erant.		
Volu-eram,					
Nolu-eram,					
Malu-eram,					
Ed-eram,					
Tul-eram,					
Fact-us,	} eram, eras, erat,		i erámus, erátis, erant.		
Lat-us,					
	v. v. v.		v. v. v.		
	fueram; eras; erat;		fuerámus; fuerátis; fuerant.		

5. **Future Tense.**—*I shall, or, will be able.*

Singular.			Plural.		
Pot-ero,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erunt.
Vol-am,	} es, et,		émus, étis, ent.		
Nol-am,					
Mal-am,					
Ed-am,					
Fer-am,					
Fi-am,					
Fer-ar,	éris, v. ére; étur,		émur,	emini,	éptur.

IMPERA.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Obs. *Possum, volo, malo*, have no imperative mood.

Present Tense.—*be thou unwilling, &c.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Noli, nolito.		nolite, nolitote.	
Ede, edito, <i>vel</i> , Es, esto.	edamus; edite, editote, <i>vel</i> , este,		
Edat, edito, <i>vel</i> , esto.	estote; ed-ant, unto.		
Fer, ferto; ferat, ferto.	feramus; ferte, fertote; fer-ant, unto.		
Fi, fito; fiat, fito.	fiamus; fite, fitote; fiant, fiunto.		
Fer-re, tor; feratur, fertor.	feramur; ferimini-, or; antur, untor.		

POTENTIAL MOOD.

1. Present Tense.—*I may be able, &c.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Poss-im, } Vel-im, } Nol-im, } Mal-im, }	is, it,	amus, itis, int,	
Ed-am, } Fer-am, } Fi-am, }	as, at,	amus, atis, ant.	
Fer-ar, aris, <i>v.</i> are; atur,		amur, aminini, antur.	

2. Preterimperfect Tense.—*I might be able; &c.*

Singular.		Plural.	
Poss-em, } Vell-em, } Noll-em, } Mall-em, }	es, et,	emus, etis, ent.	
Eder-em, } <i>vel</i> , Ess-em, } Ferr-em, } Fier-em, }			
Ferr-er, eris, <i>v.</i> ere, etur.		emur, emini, entur.	

G

3. Preter.

3. Preterperfect Tense.—*I should have been able, &c.*

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>		
Potu-erim,	} eris, erit,			erimus,	eritis,	erint,
Volu-erim,						
Nolu-erim,						
Malu-erim,						
Ed-erim,						
Tul-erim,	} fim, fis, fit,	} v. v. v.		i fimus,	fitis,	fint,
Fact-us,						
Lat-us						
	} fue-rim; ris; rit.			fuerimus; fueritis; fuerint.		

4. Preterpluperfect Tense.—*I might have been able, &c.*

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
Potu-issim,	} isses, isset,		issimus,	issetis	issent.
Volu-issim,					
Nolu-issim,					
Malu-issim,					
Ed-issim,					
Tul-issim,	} essem, esses, esset,	} v. v. v.	i essemus,	essetis,	essent.
Fact-us,					
Lat-us,	} fu-issim; isses; isset;		fuissimus; fuissetis; fuissent.		

5. Future Tense.—*I shall have been able, &c.*

Singular.				Plural.										
Potu-ero,	}	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint,								
Volu-ero,														
Nolu-ero,														
Malu-ero,														
Ed-ero,														
Tul-ero,	}	ero,	eris,	erit,	i erimus,	eritis,	erunt,							
Fact-us,														
								v.	v.	v.	v.	v.	v.	
Lat-us,								}	fue-ro ;	ris ;	rit.	fuerimus ;	fueritis ;	fuerint.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, and ~~Preter~~imperfect Tense.—*to be able, &c.*

Posse.	Edere, <i>vel</i> , esse.
Velle.	Ferre.
Nolle.	Fieri.
Malle.	Ferri.

Preterper. and Preterpluper. Tense.—*to have been able, &c.*

Potuisse.	Edisse.
Voluisse.	Tulisse.
Noluisse.	Factum esse, <i>vel</i> , fuisse.
Maluisse.	Latum esse, <i>vel</i> , fuisse.

Future Tense.—*to be about to eat, &c.*

Esûrum esse.	Factum iri.
Latûrum esse.	Latum iri.

Obs. *Possûm, volo, nolo, malo*, have no future Tense of the infinitive mood.

E O, *to go*, is also a verb irregular.

Eo, is, *ivô*, ire, itum, iens, iturus.

Indic. Mood, } *Sing.* *Eo*, is, it. *Plur.* *Imus*, itis, eunt.
Pres. T. }

Preterim. Tense. } *Sing.* *Ibam*, ibas, ibat. *Pl.* *Ibâmus*, ibâtis, (ibant.)

Future T. *Sing.* *Ibo*, ibis, ibit. *Pl.* *Ibimus*, ibitis, ibunt.

Imperat. M. } *Sing.* *I, ito; eât, ito.* *Pl.* *Eâmus; ite, itôte;* (eant, eunto.)

Poten. M. *Sing.* *Eâm, cás, eât.* *Pl.* *Eâmus, eâtis, eânt.*

Gerunds; *Eundi, eundo, eundum.*

Participle Pres. Tense. *Iéns, gen. eúntis.*

In all other moods and tenses, *Eo* is declined like *audio*.

Obs. In like manner are the compounds of *Eo* declined; also *queo* to be able, and *nequeo* to be unable, except that these two last have no imperative Mood or Gerunds.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

VERBS are called *defective*, that have only some particular Tenses and Persons, as,

Aio, *I say.*

Indic. Mood, pres. Tense. Sing. Aio, ais, ait. Plu. Aiunt.

Preterimp. T. Sing. Aiē-bam, bas, bat.

Plu. Aie-bāmus, batis, bant.

Preterp. T. Sing. Aisti. Plur. Aistis.

Imperative Mood, Sing. Ai.

Potent. M. pres. T. Sing. Aias, aiat. Pl. Aiāmus, aiānt.

Participle pres. Tense. Aiens.

Aufim, *I dare.*

Indic. or, Potent. M. Sing. Aufim, aufis, aufit.

Pl. Aufint.

Ave, *Hail.*

Imperat. M. Sing. Ave, avēto. Pl. Aveté, avetôte.

Infinitive M. Avére.

Salve, *God save you.*

Indicat. M. future T. Sing. Salvēbis.

Imperat. M. Sing. Salve, salvēto. Pl. Salvéte, salvetote.

Infin. M. Salvére.

Cedo, *Give me.*

Imperat. M. Sing. Cedo. Plu. Cedite.

Faxo, or Faxim, *I will, or, may do it ; pro faciam, &c.*

Indic. fut. or, Pot. M. Sing. Faxo, vel, faxim, faxis, faxit. Pl. Faximus, faxitis, faxint.

Quæso, *I pray.*

Indic. M. pres. T. Sing. Quæso, quæsis, quæsit,

Pl. Quæsumus.

Infin. M. Quæfere. Participle Quæfens.

Inquo, or, Inquam, *I say.*

Indic. pres. T. Sing. Inquo, vel, In-quam, quis, quit,

Pl. Inquimus, inquunt.

Preterimp. T. Sing. Inquiēbat. Pl. Inquiēbant.

Preterp. T. Sing. Inquisti.

Future T. Sing. Inquies, inquiet.

Imperat.

Imperat. Mood, Sing. Inque, inquit, Inquito.
Participle, Inquiens.

Memini, remember.

Imperat. Mood, Sing. Memento. Plu. Mementote.

Cœpi, begin.

Indic. M. preterperf. T. Sing. Cœpi, cœpisti.

Odi, hate.

Indic. M. preterperf. T. Sing. Odi, odisti, odit.

Pl. Oderunt.

Novi, know, and Memini, remember. These two verbs have the tenses only that are formed from the preterperfect tense of the indicative mood: as of

Memin-i are formed *memin-eram, -erim, -issem, -ero, -isse.*

In like manner do *cœpi* and *odi* also form these tenses.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

VERBS when expressed in general; and in English take the word *It* before them, are called *Impersonals, as,*

It delighteth, delectat, delectábat, delectávit, &c.

It becometh, decet, decébat, decuit.

It is fought, pugnátur, pugnabátur, pugnátum est, &c.

It seemeth, videtur, videbitur, visum est.

OF A PARTICIPLE.

A PARTICIPLE is a part of speech derived from a verb, and taketh part of a noun; as number, gender, case, and declension: and part of a verb; as, tense, and signification.

There be four kinds of PARTICIPLES:

1. One of the present tense, which in English ends in *ing*, and in Latin in *ans*, or *ens*; as, *loving*, *amans*; *teaching*, *docens*.

2. One of the future in *rus*, which signifies a likelihood, or design of doing a thing: as, *amatúrus*, to love, or, about to love.

3. One

3. One of the preterperfect tense which has generally a passive signification, and in English ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*, as, *lectus*, read; *doctus*, taught; *visus*, seen.

4. One of the future in *dus*, which also has a passive signification, and expresses a future action, as, *amandus*, to be loved.

Note, All participles are declined like nouns adjective.

OF AN ADVERB.

AN adverb is a part of speech joined to verbs, adjectives, and nouns, to increase or diminish their signification; as, he speaks *well*; they write *badly*.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech that joineth words and sentences together; as, my Father *and* my Mother.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of speech most commonly set before another word; as, *ad dextram*, on the right hand; or else is joined in composition; as, *indoctus*, unlearned.

These prepositions have an accusative case after them.

<i>Ad</i> , to, or, at.	<i>Penès</i> , in the power of.
<i>Adversum</i> , <i>Adversus</i> , against.	<i>Per</i> , by, or, through.
<i>Ante</i> , before.	<i>Ponè</i> , behind.
<i>Apud</i> , at, or, near.	<i>Post</i> , after, or, since.
<i>Circa</i> , <i>Circum</i> , <i>Circiter</i> , about	<i>Præter</i> , beside, or, except.
<i>Cis</i> , <i>Citra</i> , on this side.	<i>Prope</i> , nigh, or, near to.
<i>Contra</i> , against.	<i>Propter</i> , for, or, because of.
<i>Erga</i> , toward.	<i>Secundum</i> , according to.
<i>Extra</i> , without.	<i>Secus</i> , by, or, along.
<i>Infra</i> , beneath.	<i>Supra</i> , above.
<i>Inter</i> , between, or among.	<i>Trans</i> , on the farther side.
<i>Intra</i> , within.	<i>Versus</i> , toward.
<i>Juxta</i> , beside, or, nigh to.	<i>Ultra</i> , beyond.
<i>Ob</i> , for, or, because of.	<i>Usque</i> , until.

Obs. *Versus* is after its case ; as, *Londinum versus*, towards London.

Likewise *penès* and *usque*, may be so placed.

THE Prepositions following have an ablative case after them.

<i>A, Ab, Abs</i> , from, or, by.	<i>Palam</i> , openly.
<i>Absque</i> , without.	<i>Præ</i> , before, or, in comparison of.
<i>Coram</i> , before, or, in presence of.	<i>Pro</i> , for.
<i>Cum</i> , with.	<i>Sine</i> , without.
<i>De</i> , of, or, from.	<i>Tenus</i> , up to, or, as far as.
<i>E, Ex</i> , of, from, or, out of.	

Obs. *Tenus* is set after its case ; as, *portâ tenus*, as far as the gate ; and in the plural number the noun is commonly put in the genitive case ; as, *aurium tenus*, up to the ears.

THE Prepositions following serve to both cases.

Clam, unknown to ; as, *clam patrem*, or *patre*, without my father's knowledge.

In, for *into*, signifying motion, has an accusative case : as, *Eo in urbem*, I go into the city.

In, for *in* only, serves to the ablative case : as, *In te spes est*, my hope is in thee.

Sub : as, *sub noctem*, a little before night.

sub judice lis est, the matter is before the judge :

Subter : as, *subter terram*, under the earth.

subter aqua, under the water.

Super : as, *super lapidem*, upon a stone.

super viridi fronde, upon a green bough.

OF AN INTERJECTION.

AN Interjection is a part of speech, which betokeneth a sudden motion of the mind, be it grief, or joy, or other passion.

The

The THREE CONCORDS explained.

THERE are three concords, or, agreements in Latin.

1. Between the nominative case and the verb.
2. Between the substantive and the adjective.
3. Between the antecedent and the relative.

The FIRST CONCORD.

A VERB agreeth with its nominative case, in number and person ;

In order to find out the nominative case, ask the question *who*, or, *what*, with the verb ; and the word that answereth to the question, is the nominative case to the verb ; as, *who reads ? who regards not ?*

The *master* reads, but *ye* regard not.

^a *Præceptor* ^b *legit*, ^a *vos verò* ^b *negligitis*.

Sometimes an infinitive mood, or a sentence, is the nominative case to a verb ; and sometimes the substantive to an adjective, and in this case the adjective, and the relative must be in the neuter gender : as,

Diluculo ^a *surgere saluberrimum* ^b *est*.

To rise betimes in the morning is most wholesome.

^a *In tempore veni* ^b *quod omnium est primum*.

I came in season, which is the chiefest thing of all,

Many nominative cases singular, have a verb plural, which agrees with the nominative case of the most worthy person ; *And note*, That the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third : as,

^a *Ego et* ^b *tu* ^c *sumus in tuto*.

I and thou are in safety.

The substantive which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the question *whom*, or *what*, made by the verb, shall commonly be the accusative case ;
except

except the verb, by some particular rule requires an other case after it: as,

Si cupis ^a placere ^b magistro, ^a utere ^b diligentia.

If you desire to please the master, use diligence.

Obs. In this Example *magistro* is the dative, and *diligentiâ* the ablative case, according to rule.

THE SECOND CONCORD.

WHEN you have an adjective, ask this question, *who, or, what?* with the adjective; and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the substantive to the adjective.

The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with its substantive in case, gender, and number: as,

^a Amicus ^b certus in ^a re ^b incertâ cernitur.

A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.

Obs. 1. The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine, and the feminine more worthy than the neuter. *Also note*, that in things without life, the neuter gender is most worthy: and in this case, though the substantive, or antecedent, be of the masculine or feminine gender, and not of the neuter, yet may the adjective, or relative, be put in the neuter gender: as,

^a Arcus et ^a calami sunt ^b bona.

The bow and arrows are good.

^a Arcus et ^a calami ^b quæ fregisti.

The bow and arrows *which* thou hast broken.

Obs. 2. Many substantives singular, will have an adjective plural; which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as,

^a Rex et ^a regina ^b beati.

The king and the queen are blessed.

Also, When in English, the word *thing* is put with an

H

adject-

adjective, you may in Latin leave out the substantive, and put the adjective in the neuter gender: as,

Many *things* have hindered me,

Multa me impediunt.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

WHEN you have a relative ask this question, *who* or *what?* with the verb; and the word, that answereth to the question, shall be the antecedent to the relative.

The relative agreeth with its antecedent in gender, number, and person: as,

^a *Vir sapit*, ^b *qui pauca loquitur*.

The man is wise, *who* speaketh few words.

Obs. 1. If the relative refers to two antecedents, or more, then it shall be put in the plural number: as,

^a *Tu multum dormis*, et sæpè ^a *potas*; ^b *quæ* ^b *ambo sunt corpori inimica*:

Thou sleepest much, and drinkest often; *both which* things are naught for the body.

Obs. 2. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *who*, or, *which*, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction, expressed in Latin by *quòd*, or *ut*; and in making Latin, the conjunction may be put away, by turning the nominative case to the verb, into the accusative; and the verb into the infinitive Mood: as,

I am glad *that* thou art in good health.

Gaudeo ^a *quòd tu bene* ^b *vales*; or, *gaudeo* ^a *te bene* ^b *valere*.

A PARADIGM, OR general TABLE of VERBS throughout the several Moods and Tenses, by which all Verbs Regular are formed according to their respective Conjugations.

1. The ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. o, as, at.	amur, atis, ant.
2. eo, es, et.	emus, etis, ent.
3. o, is, it.	imus, itis, unt.
4. io, is, it.	imus, itis, iunt.

Preterimperfect Tense; *did, was.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. abam, abas, abat.	abamus, abatis abant.
2, 3. ebam, ebas, ebat.	ebamus, ebatis, ebant.
4. iebam, iebas, iebat.	iebamur, iebatis, iebant.

Preterperfect Tense; *have* *.

<i>Conjug.</i> 1, 2, 3, 4. } i, isti, it.	imus, istis, erunt, or, ere.
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Preterpluperfect Tense; *had.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1, 2, 3, 4. } eram, eras, erat.	eramus, eratis, erant.
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Future Tense; *shall, or, will.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. abo, abis, abit.	abimus, abitis abunt.
2. ebo, ebis, ebit.	ebimus, ebitis, ebunt.
3. am, es, et.	emus, etis, ent.
4. iam, ies, iet.	iemus, ietis, ient.

Imperative Mood; *let.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. a, áto; et, áto.	emus; áte, atóte; ent, ánto.
2. e, éto; eat, éto.	emus; éte, etóte; eant, énto.
3. e, ito; at, ito.	amus; ite, itóte; ant, únto.
4. i, íto; iat, íto.	iamus; ite, itóte; iant, iúnto.

H 2

Potential

* The several Terminations of this Tense are the same in the four Conjugations; and note, the Preterpluperfect Tense that next follows, as also other Tenses of the Potential and Infinite Moods are derived from this Preterperfect Tense, as is observed Page 22.

*Potential, or, Subjunctive Mood.*Present Tense; *may, or, can.*

Conjug. 1. em, es, et	émus, étis, ent.
2. eam, eas, eat,	eāmus, eātis, eant.
3. am, as, at.	āmus, ātis, ant.
4. iam, ias, iat.	iāmus, iātis, iant.

Preterimperfect Tense; *might, could, should.*

Conjug. 1. ārem, āres, āret.	arēmus, arētis, ārent.
2. 3. ērem, ēres, ēret.	erēmus, erētis, érent.
4. irem, ires, iret.	irēmus, irētis, irent.

Preterperfect Tense; *should have, may have.*

Conj. 1, 2, 3, 4. erim, eris, erit.	erimus, eritis, erint.
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Preterpluperfect Tense; *would, might, could have.*

Conj. 1, 2, 3, 4. iſſem, iſſes, iſſet.	iſſēmus, iſſētis, iſſent.
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Future Tense; *shall have.*

Conj. 1, 2, 3, 4. ero, eris, erit.	erimus, eritis, erint.
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Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterimp. 1. āre; 2. ēre; 3. ěre; 4. ĩre.

Preterp. and preterplup. iſſe.

Future, rum eſſe, vel, fuiſſe.

Gerunds, di, do, dum,

Supines, um, u.

Participle of the present Tense. 1. ans; 2. ens; 3. ens; 4. iens.

Participle future in rus, rus.

2. PASSIVE VOICE.

*Indicative Mood.*Present Tense; *am.*

Singular.

Plural.

Conjug. 1. or; áris, or, áre;	ámur, amini ántur.
2. eor; éris, or, ére;	émur, emini, éntur.
3. or; eris, or, ere; itur.	imur, imini, úntur.
4. ior; iris, or, íre; itur.	imur, imini, iúntur.

Preter.

Preterimperfect Tense; *was*.

Conjug. 1, 2, 3, 4.	1. ábar; abáris, <i>or</i> , ab-	abámur, abamini, abántur; áre; abátur.
	2. 3. ébar; ebáris, <i>or</i> , eb-	ebámur, ebamini, ebántur. áre; ebátur.
	4. iébar; iebáris, <i>or</i> ,	iebámur, iebamini, iebán-
	iebáre; iebátur.	tur.

Preterperfect Tense; *have been*.

Conjug. 1, 2, 3, 4.	{	us sum, <i>or</i> , fui; es, <i>or</i> ,	i sumus, <i>or</i> , fuimus; i estis,
		fuiſti; eſt, <i>or</i> , fuit.	<i>or</i> , fuiſtis; i ſunt, fuerunt, <i>or</i> , fuere.

Preterpluperfect Tense; *had been*.

Conjug. 1, 2, 3, 4.	{	us eram, <i>or</i> , fueram; i	erámus, <i>or</i> , fuerámus; erá-
		eras, <i>or</i> , fueras; erat,	tis, <i>or</i> , fuerátis; erant, <i>or</i> , <i>or</i> , fuerat.

Future Tense; *shall, or, will be*.

Conjug. 1, 2, 3, 4.	1. ábor; aberis, <i>or</i> , ab-	abimur, abimini, abúntur. ere; abitur.
	2. ébor; eberis, <i>or</i> , eb-	ébimur, ebimini, ebúntur. ere; ebitur.
	3. ar; éris, <i>or</i> , ére; étur.	émur, emini, éntur.
	4. iar; iéris, <i>or</i> , iére; iétur.	iémur, iemini, iéntur. iétur.

Imperative Mood; *let*.

Conjug. 1, 2, 3, 4.	1. áre, átor; étur, átor.	émur; amini, aminor; én-
		tur, ántor.
	2. ére, étor; eátor, eá-	eamur; emini, emenor;
	étor.	eántur, éntor.
3.	ere, itor; átur, itor.	ámur; imini, iminor; án-
		tur, úntor.
4.	íre, ítor; iátor, ítor.	iámur; imini, iminor;
		iántur, iúntor.

Potential

*Potential, or, Subjunctive Mood.*Present Tense ; *may, or, can be.*

Singular.

Plural.

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. er; éris, <i>or, ére</i> ; étur.	émur, emini, éntur.
2. ear; éaris, <i>or, eare</i> ; eatur.	eámur, eamini, eántur.
3. ar; áris, <i>or, áre</i> ; átur.	ámur, amini, ántur.
4. iar; iáris, <i>or, iáre</i> ; iatur.	iámur, iamini, iántur.

Preterimperfect Tense ; *might, could, should be.*

<i>Conjug.</i> 1. árer; aréris, <i>or a-</i> arémur, eremini, aréntur. rére ; arétur.	
2, 3. erer; eréris, <i>or, e-</i> erémur, crémini, créntur. rére ; erétur.	
4. irer; iréris, <i>or, irére</i> ; irémur, iremini, iréntur. irétur.	

Preterperfect Tense ; *may, or, should have been.*

<i>Conj.</i> 1, 2, 3, 4. us sim, <i>or, fuerim</i> ; sis, <i>i</i> simus, <i>or, fuerimus</i> ; sitis, <i>or, fueris</i> ; sit, <i>or, fueritis</i> ; sint, <i>or, fuerint</i> . fuerit.	
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Preterpluperfect Tense ; *would, might, could have been.*

<i>Conj.</i> 1, 2, 3, 4. us essem, <i>or, fuisset</i> ; i essemus, <i>or, fuisset</i> ; es- ses, <i>or, fuisset</i> ; sétis, <i>or, fuisset</i> ; essent, esset, <i>or, fuisset</i> . <i>or, fuisset</i> .	
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Future Tense ; *shall have been.*

<i>Conj.</i> 1, 2, 3, 4. us ero, <i>or, fuero</i> ; eris, <i>i</i> erimus, <i>or, fuerimus</i> ; erí- tis, <i>or, fueritis</i> ; erunt, fuerit. <i>or, fuerint</i> .	
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*Infinitive Mood.**Present and preterimperf.* 1. ári; 2. éri; 3. i; 4. íri.*Preterperf. and preterpluperf.* um esse, *or, fuisset*.*Future*, um iri, *or, fóre*.*Participle of the preterp. Tense*, us. *Future in dus, dus.*

OF THE
GENDERS OF NOUNS.

I. SUBSTANTIVES.

PROPER NAMES.

1. Masculine.

*Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur, mascula dicas ;
Ut sunt Divorum ; Mars, Bacchus, Apollo : Virorum ;
Ut Cato, Virgilius : Fluviorum ; ut, Tiberis, Orontes :
Mensium ; ut, October : Ventorum ; ut, Libs, Notus, Auster.*

2. Feminine.

*Propria fæmineum referentia nomina sexum,
Fæmineo generi tribuuntur : sive Dearum
Sunt ; ut, Juno, Venus : Mulierum ; ceu, Anna, Philotis :
Urbium ; ut, Elis, Opus : Regionum ; ut, Græcia, Perlis :
Insulæ item nomen ; ceu, Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.
Excipienda tamen quædam sunt urbium ; ut, ista
Mascula ; Sulmo, Agragas : quædam neutralia ; ut, Argos,
Tibur, Præneste : et genus Anxur quod dat utrumque.*

NOUNS APPELLATIVE.

1. Feminine Gender.

*Appellativa arborum erunt muliebria ; ut, alnus,
Cupressus, cedrus. Mas spinus, mas oleaster :
Et sunt neutra, filer, suber, thus, robur, acérque.*

2. Epicene Gender.

*Sunt etiam Volucrum ; ceu, passer, hirundo : Ferarum ;
Ut, tigris, vulpes : et Piscium ; ut, ostrea, cetus,
Dicta epicæna : quibus vox ipsa genus feret aptum.*

3. Neuter

3 Neuter Gender.

*Attamen ex cunctis supra reliquisque notandum,
Omne quod exit in um, seu Græcum, sive Latinum,
Esse genus neutrum; sic invariable nomen.*

THE FIRST SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS not increasing.

Feminine.

*Nomen non crescens genitivo; ceu, caro carnis
Capra capræ, nubes nubis; genus est muliebre.*

1. NOUNS masculine excepted.

*Mascula nomina in a dicuntur multa virorum:
Ut, scriba, assecla, scurra, et rabula, lixa, lanista.
Mascula, Græcorum quot declinatio prima
Fundit in as, et in es; et ab illis quot per a fiunt:
Ut, satrapas satrapa, athletes athleta. Leguntur
Mascula item, verres, natalis, aqualis: Ab asse
Nata; ut centussis: conjunge lienis, et orbis,
Callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis, et ensis,
Fustis, funis, cenchris, panis, crinis, et ignis:
Cassis, fassis, torris, sentis, piscis, et unguis,
Et vermis, vectis, postis; societur et axis.*

*Mascula in er ceu, venter: in os, v. us; ut, logos, annus,
Fæminei at generis sunt, mater, humus, domus, alvus,
Et colus, et partæ pro fructu ficus, acûsque,
Porticus, atque tribus, focrus, nurus et manus, idus;
Huc annus addenda, est, huc mystica vannus Iacchi.*

*His jungas os in us vertentia Græca; papyrus,
Antidotus, costus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus,
ChrySTALLUS, synodus, sapphirus, eremus et Arctus,
Cum multis aliis, quæ nunc perscribere longum est.*

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

*Neutrum nomen in e, si gignit is, ut, mare, rete.
Et, quot in on, per i flexa legas; ut, barbiton, adde.
Est*

*Est neutrum hippomanes genus, et neutrum cacoethes,
Et virus, pelagus : neutrum modò, mis modò vulgus.*

3. NOUNS of the doubtful Gender excepted.

I*ncerti generis sunt talpa, et dama, canalis,
Et cytifer, balanus, clunis, finis, penus, amnis,
Pampinus, et corbis, linter, torquis, specus, anguis,
Pro morbo ficus fici dans, atque phaselus,
Lecythus, ac atomus, grossus, pharus, et paradisus.*

4. NOUNS of the Common of two Gender excepted.

C*ompositum à verbo dans a, commune duorum est ;
Grajugena à gigno, agricola à colo, id advena monstrant
A venio : Adde fenex, auriga, et verna, fodalis,
Vates, extorris, patruelis, perque duellis,
Affinis, juvenis, testis, civis, canis, hostis.*

THE SECOND SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS increasing long.

Feminine.

N*omen, crescentis penultima si genitivi
Syllaba acuta sonat, velut hæc pietas pietâtis,
Virtus virtutis monstrant ; genus est muliebre.*

1. NOUNS Masculine excepted.

M*ascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quædam.
Sal, fol, ren, et splen, Car, Ser, vir, vas vadis, as, mas,
Bes, Cres, præ, et pes, glis gliris habens genitivo ;
Mos, flos, ros, et Tros, mus, dens, mons, pons, simul
et fons*

Seps pro serpente, gryps, Thrax, rex, grex gregis, et Phryx.

*Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n ; ut, Arcanan,
Lichen, et delphin : Et in o signantia corpus ;*

Ut, leo, curculio : sic senio, ternio, sermo.

*Mascula in er, or, et os : ceu, crater, conditor, heros :
His, torrens, nefrens, oriens, conjunge cliensque :*

Atque bidens instrumentum, cum pluribus in dens :

Adde gigas, elephas, adamas, Garamásque, tapésque.

*Atque lebes, sic et magnæ, unumque meridi-
es nomen quintæ : et que componantur ab affe,
Ut dodrans, semis : jungantur mascula ; Samnis,
Hydrops, et thorax : jungas quoque mascula ; vervex,
Phoenix, et bombyx, pro vermiculo. Attamen ex his
Sunt muliebre genus, Syren, necnon, soror uxor.*

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

*Sunt neutralia et hæc monosyllaba nomina ; mel, fel,
Lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vas vasis, os offis, et oris,
Rus, thus, jus, crus, pus. Et in al polysyllaba, in arque,
Ut Capital, laquear. Neutrum al-ec, ex, muliebre.*

3. NOUNS of the Doubtful Gender excepted.

*Sunt dubii generis, scrobs, serpens, bubo, rudens, grus,
Perdix, lynx, limax, stirps, pro trunco, pedis et calx :
Adde dies, numero tantum mas esto secundo.*

4. NOUNS of the Common of two Gender excepted.

*Sunt commune, Parens, auctorque, infans, adolescens,
Dux, illex, hæres, exlex : a fronte creata ;
Ut, bifrons : custos, bos, fur, sus, atque sacerdos.*

THE THIRD SPECIAL RULE.

NOUNS increasing short.

Masculine.

*Nomen, crescentis penultima si genitivi
Sit gravis, ut sanguis genitivo sanguinis, est mas.*

1. NOUNS Feminine excepted.

*Feminei generis sit hyperdissyllabon in do,
Quod dinis, atque in go, quod dat ginis, in genitivo.
Id tibi dulcedo faciens dulcedinis : iaque
Monstrat, compago compaginis : adjice virgo,
Grando, fides, compes, teges, et seges, arbor, hyemsque ;
Sic chlamys, et findon, Gorgon, icon, et Amazon.
Gracula in as, vel in is finita : ut, lampas, iaspis.
Cassis, cuspis ; item mulier, pecus et pecudis dans :*

His

*His forfex, pellex, carex, simul atque supellex,
Appendix, hystrix, coxendix; adde filixque.*

2. NOUNS Neuter excepted.

*EST neutrale genus signans rem non animatam
Nomen in a, ut problema; en, ut omen; ar, ut ju-
bar; ur dans,*

*Ut jecur; us, ut onus; put, ut occiput. Attamen ex his
Mascula sunt, pecten, fursur. Sunt neutra, cadaver,
Verber, iter, suber, pro fungo tuber, et uber,
Gingiber, et laser, cicer, et piper, atque papaver,
Et fiser: his addas neutra, æquor, marmor, adôrque;
Atque pecus quando pecoris facit in genitivo.*

3. NOUNS of the Doubtful Gender excepted.

*Sunt dubii generis, cardo, margo, cinis, obex,
Forceps, pumex, imbrex, cortex, pulvis, adêpsque
Adde culex, natrix, et onyx cum prole, filêxque,
Quamvis hæc meliùs vult mascula dici et usus.*

4. NOUNS common excepted.

*Communis generis sunt ista; vigil, pugil, exul,
Præful, homo, nemo, martyr, Ligur, augur, et Arcas,
Antistes, miles, pedes, interpres, comes, hospes;
Sic ales, præses, princeps, auceps, eques, obfes;
Atque alia à verbis quæ nomina multa creantur:
Ut, conjux, judex, vindex, opifex, et aruspex.*

II. ADJECTIVES.

*Adjectiva unam duntaxat habentia vocem;
Ut, felix, audax; retinent genus omne sub unâ:
Sub geminâ si voce cadant, velut, omnis et omne,
Vox commune duûm prior est, vox altera neutrum:
At si tres variant voces; facer, ut, sacra, sacrum:
Vox prima est mas, altera fœmina, tertia neutrum.*

*Obs. 1. At sunt quæ flexu propè substantivo vocares,
Adjectiva tamen naturâ usûque reperta:
Talia sunt pauper, puber, cum degener, uber.*

*Et dives, locuples, fospes, comes, atque superstes :
Cum paucis aliis, quæ lectio iusta docebit.*

*Obs. 2. Hæc proprium quendam sibi flexum adscisere
gaudent,*

Campester, volucer, celeber, celer, atque saluber :

Junge pedester, equester, et acer : junge paluster,

Ac alacer, sylvester. At hæc tu sic variabis ;

Hic celer, hæc celeris, neutro hoc celere : Aut aliter sic,

Hic atque hæc celeris, rursum hoc celere est tibi neutrum.



O F

NOUNS HETEROCLITE;

O R,

I R R E G U L A R,

*QUÆ genus aut flexum variant, quæcunque novato
Ritu deficiunt, superantve, HETEROCLITA sunt.*

NOUNS changing their Gender and Declining.

*HÆC genus, ac flexum, partim variantia cernis,
Pergamus in numero plurali Pergama gignit.*

Dat prior his numerus neutrum genus, alter utrumque,

Rastrum cum freno, filum simul atque capistrum :

Argos item, et cælum, sunt singula neutra : sed audi,

Mascula duntaxat cælos vocitabis, et Argos :

Frena sed et frenos, quo pacto et cetera formant.

Pluralis numerus genus his solet addere utrumque ;

Sibilus, atque jocus, locus,—His quoque plurima jungas.

NOUNS Defective.

QUÆ sequitur, manca est casu, númerove, propago.

I. Aptota;

I. Aptota ; or, NOUNS undeclined.

QUÆ nullum variant casum ; ut, fas, nil, nihil, instar :
 Multa et in u, simul i ; ut sunt hæc, cornūque, genū-
 que

Sic gummi, frugi : sic Tempe, tot, quot, et omnes
 A tribus ad centum numeros ; aptota vocabis.

II. Monoptota ; or, NOUNS declined with one Case.

EStque monoptoton nomen, cui vox cadit unā :
 Ceu, noctu, natu, jussu, injussu, simul astu,
 Promptu, permissu : plurali legimus astus ;
 Legimus inficias sed vox ea sola reperia est.

III. Diptota ; or, NOUNS declined with two Cases.

Sunt diptota quibus duplex flexura remansit :
 Ut, fors, forte dabit sexto, spontis quoque sponte ;
 Jugeris et sexto dat jugere ; verberis autem
 Verbere : suppetiæ quarto quoque suppetias dant ;
 Tantundem dat tantidem, simul impetis et dat
 Impete ; —————
 Sic repetundarum repetundis. Verberis altero
 Quatuor in numero casus cum jugere servant.

IV. Triptota ; or, NOUNS declined with three Cases.

TRES quibus inflectis casus, triptota vocantur :
 Sic opis est nostræ, fer opem legis, atque ope dignus ;
 Fleete preci, atque prece, petit et prece blandus amicam :
 At tantum recto frugis caret, et ditionis ;
 Integra vox vis est ; nisi desit fortè dativus :
 His vices atque vicem et jungas vice ; plus quoque pluris
 Plus habet et quarto : His numerus datur omnibus alter.

V. NOUNS defective in the plural Number.

PROpria cuncta notes, quibus est natura coercens,
 Plurima ne fuerint : alia et tibi multa legenti
 Occurrent, numerum raro excedentia primum.

VI. NOUNS

VI. NOUNS Defective in the singular Number.

*M*iscula sunt tantum numero contenta secundo,
 Manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, et antes,
 Lendes et lemures, fasti simul, atque minores,
 Cum genus assignant natales ; adde penates,
 Et loco plurali, quales Gabique, Locrique,
 Et quacunque legas passim similis rationis.

*H*æc sunt fæminei generis, numerique secundi ;
 Exuviæ, phaleræ, gratæque, manubiæ, et idus,
 Antiæ et induciæ : simul insidiaæque, minaæque
 Excubiæ, nonæ, nugæ, tricaæque, calendæ,
 Quisquiliæ, thermæ, cunæ, diræ, exequiaæque,
 Feriæ, et inferiæ ; sic primitiaæque, plagaæque
 Retia signantes, et valvæ, divitiaæque,
 Nuptiæ etiam, et lactes ; addantur Thebæ et Athenæ,
 Quod genus invenias et nomina plura locorum.

*R*arius hæc primo pluralia neutra leguntur ;
 Mœnia, cum tesquis, præcordia, lustra ferarum,
 Arma, mapalia ; sic bellaria, munia, castra ;
 Funus iusta petit, petit et sponsalia virgo ;
 Rostra disertus amat, puerique crepundia gestant,
 Infantæque colunt cunabula ; consulit exta
 Augur, et absolvens superis effata recantat ;
 Festa deum poterunt, ceu Bacchanalia jungi :
 Quod si plura leges, licet hæc quoque classe reponas.

NOUNS declined after both the second and fourth Declension.

*H*æc simul et quarti flexus sunt, atque secundi ;
 Laurus enim lauri facit et laurûs genitivo,
 Sic quercus, pinus, pro fructu ac arbore ficus,
 Sic colus, atque penus, cornus quando arbor habetur,
 Sic lacus, atque domus : licet hæc nec ubique recurrant
 His quoque plura leges, quæ priscis jure relinquant.



OF THE
PRETERPERFECT TENSE,
AND
SUPINES OF VERBS.

I. Of the Preterperfect Tense of simple Verbs.

The FIRST CONJUGATION.

As—————*avi.*

AS in *præsenti perfectum* format in *avi* :

Ut, no nas navi, vocito vocitas vocitavi.

Deme lavo lavi, juvo juvi, nexóque nexui,

Et seco quod secui, neco quod necui, mico verbum

Quod micui, plico quod plicui, frico quod fricui *dat* :

Sic domo quod domui, tono quod tonui, sono verbum

Quod sonui, crepo quod crepui, veto quod vetui *dat*,

Atque cubo cubui : *rarò hæc formantur in avi.*

Do das ritè dedi, sto stas formare steti *vult.*

The SECOND CONJUGATION.

Es—————*ui.*

ES in *præsenti perfectum* format *ui* *dans* :

Ut nigreo nigres nigrui : jubeo excipe jussi :

Sorbeo forbui *habet* sorpsi *quoque*, mulceo mulsi :

Luceo *vult* luxi, sedeo sedi, videóque

Vult vidi : *sed* prandeo prandi, strideo stridi,

Suadeo suasi, rideo risi, *habet* ardeo et arsi.

Quatuor his *infra* geminatur *syllaba* *prima* :

Pendeo *namque* pependi, mordeo *vultque* momordi,

Spondeo *habere* spondi, tondeo *vultque* totondi.

L *vel*

L vel r ante geo si stet, geo vertitur in si :
Urgeo ut urfi ; mulgeo mulsi dat quoque mulxi,
Frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, habet augeo et auxi.

Dat fleo fles flevi, leo les levi, indéque natum
Deleo delevi ; pleo ples plevi, neo nevi.

A maneo mansi formantur ; torqueo torfi,
Hæreo vult hæsi. Veo fit vi : ut ferveo fervi ;
Niveo, et indè satum p̄scit conniveo, nivi
Et nixi : cieo civi, vieoque vievi.

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Tertia præteritum formabit ut hic manifestum.

Bo fit bi : ut lambo lambi : scribo excipe scripsi,
Et nubo nupsi ; antiquum cumbo cubui dat.

Co fit ci : ut vinco vici : vult parco perperci,
Et parci : dico dixi, duco quoque duxi.

Do fit di : ut mando mandi : sed scindo scidi dat,
Findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudique

Pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, junde cadóque

Quod cecidi format ; pro verbero cædo cecidi,

Cedo pro discedere, sive locum dare, cessi :

Vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo,

Cludo, plaudo, rodo, ex do semper faciunt si.

Go fit xi : ut jungo junxi : sed r ante go vult si,

Ut spargo sparxi ; lego legi, et ago facit egi ;

Dat tango tetigi, pungo punxi, pupugique ;

Dat frango fregi, pepigi vult pago paciscor,

Pango etiam pegi, sed panxi maluit usus.

Ho fit xi : traho ceu traxi docet, et veho vexi.

Lo fit ui : colo ceu colui : psallo excipe cum p,

Et fallo sine p, nam li tibi format utrumque ;

Dat vello velli vulsi quoque, fallo sefelli,

Cello pro frango ceculi, pello pepulique.

Mo fit ui : vomo ceu vomui : sed emo facit emi ;

Como petit compsi, promo prompsi : adjice demo

Quod format dempsi, fumo sumpsi ; premo pressi.

No, vi : fino ceu fivi : temno excipe tempfi ;

Dat sterno stravi, sperno sprevi, lino levi,

Interdum

Interdum lini et livi, cerno quoque crevi :

Gigno, pono, cano; genui, posui, cecini dant.

Po fit psi : ut scalpo scalpsi : rumpo excipe rupi :

Et strepo quod format strepui, crepo quod crepui dat.

Quo fit qui : ut linquo, liqui : coquo demito coxi.

Ro fit vi : sero ceu pro planto et semino sevi,

Quod serui melius semper dabit ordino signans.

Vult verro verri et versi, uro ussi, gero gessi,

Quæro quæsi, tero trivi, curro cucurri.

So, veluti probant arcesso, incesso, atque laceßo,

Formabit sivi : sed tolle capeßo capeßi,

Quodque capeßivi fatit, atque faceßo faceßi,

Et viso visi : sed pinso pinsui habebit.

Sco fit vi : ut pasco pavi : vult posco poposci,

Vult didici disco, quæxi formare quinisco.

To fit ti : ut verto verti : sed sisto notetur

Pro facio stare activum, nam jure stiti dat ;

Dat mitto misi, peto vult formare petivi ;

Sterto stertui habet, meto messui : Ab ecto fit exi ;

Ut flecto flexi ; necto dat nexui, habetque

Nexi ; item pecto dat pexui, habet quoque pexi.

Vo fit vi : ut volvo volvi : vivo excipe vixi.

Xo fit ui : ut monstrat texo, quod texui habebit.

Fit cio ci : ut facio feci, jaceo quoque jeci :

Antiquum lacio lexi, specio quoque spexi.

Fit dio di : ut, fodio fodi : Gio, ceu fugio, gi.

Fit pio pi : ut, capio cepi : cupio excipe pivi,

Et rapio rapui, sapio sapui atque sapivi.

Fit rio ri : ut, pario peperi. Tio ssi geminans f ;

Ut, quatio quassi, quod vix reperitur in usu.

Denique uo fit ui ; ut, statuo statui : pluo pluvi

Format sive plui ; struo sed struxi, fluo fluxi.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

I: ————— iui.

Quarta dat is iui : ut monstrat scio scis tibi scivi.

Excipias venio dans veni, et veneo venii ;

Raucio rausi, sarcio farsu, sarcio farsu,

Sepio sepsi, sentio fensi, fulcio fulsi,
 Haurio item hausi, fancio fanxi, vincio vinxi;
 Pro salto salio salui, et amicio amicus dat.

II. Of the Preterperfect Tense of compound Verbs.

PRæteritum dat idem simplex et compositivum:

Ut, docui edocui monstrat: sed syllaba, semper
 Quam simplex geminat, composito non geminatur:
 Præterquam tribus his, præcurro, excurro, repungo;
 Atque a do, disco, sto, posco, ritè creatis.

A plico compositum cum sub vel nomine, ut ista,
 Supplico, multiplico, gaudent formare plicavi;
 Applico, complico, replico, et explico, vi quoque formant.

Quamvis vult oleo simplex olui, tamen inde
 Quodvis compositum melius formabit olevi;
 Simplicis at formam redolet sequitur, subolètque.

Composita a pungo formabunt omnia punxi;
 Vult unum pupugi, interdumque, repungo repunxi.

Natum a do, quando est inflexio tertia, ut, addo,
 Credo, edo, dedo, reddo, perdo, abdo, vel obdo,
 Condo, indo, trado, prodo, vendo, didi; at unum
 Abscondo abscondi. Natum a sto stas, stiti habebit.

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel into E,

Verba hæc simplicia præsentis præteritique,

Si componantur, vocalem primam in e mutant;
 Damno, lacto, sacro, fallo; arceo, tracto, fatiscor,
 Cando vetus, capto, jacto, patior, gradiorque,
 Partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo: pariorque,
 Cujus nata per i duo, competit et reperit, dant;
 Cætera, sed per ui, velut hæc, aperire, operire.

A pasco pavi tantum composita notentur
 Hæc duo, compesco, dispesco, pasculi habere.
 Cætera, ut epasco, servabunt simplicis usum.

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel into I,

HÆC habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, lædo
 Et tango, atque cano, sic quæro, cædo cecidi,

*Sic egeo, teneo, taceo, sapio, rapióque;
Si componantur, vocalem primam in i mutant:
Ut, rapio rapui, eripio eripui: A cano natum
Præteritum per ui, ceu concino concinui dat.*

*A placeo sic displiceo, sed simplicis usum
Hæc duo, complaceo, cum perplaceo benè servant.
Composita a verbis calco, salto, a per u mutant:
Id tibi demonstrant, conculco, inculco, resulto.
Composita a claudio, quatio, lavo, rejiciunt a:
Id docet a claudio, occludo, excludo; a quatioque
Percutio, excutio; a lavo, proluo, diluo, nata.*

Compound Verbs which change the first Vowel of the Present Tense into I, but not the preterperfect Tense.

HÆC si componas, ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango,
Et capio, jacio, lacio, specio, premo, pango,
Vocalem primam præsentis in i sibi mutant,
Præteriti nunquam: ceu, frango, refringo refregi;
A capio, incipio incepi: sed pauca notentur,
Namque suum simplex perago sequitur, satagóque;
Atque ab ago, dego dat degi, cogo coegi;
A rego, sic pergo perrexī: vult quoque surgo
Surrexi; mediâ præsentis syllabâ ademptâ.

*Composita a pango retinent a quatuor ista;
Depango, oppango, circumpango, atque repango.
Nil variat facio, nisi præposito præcunte:
Id docet olfacio, cum calfacio, inficióque.
A lego nata, re, per, præ, sub, trans, ad, præcunte,
Præsentis servant vocalem: in i cætera mutant;
De quibus hæc, intelligo, diligo, negligo, tantum
Præteritum lexi faciunt; reliqua omnia legi.*

III. Of the supines of simple Verbs.

NUNC ex præterito discas formare supinum
Bi sibi tum sumit: sic namque bibi bibitum fit.
Ci fit etum; ut, vici victum testatur, et ici
Dans ictum, feci factum, jeci quoque jactum.
Di fit sum: ut vidi visum: quædam geminant s;

*Ut pandi passum, sedi sessum, adde scidi quod
Dat scissum, atque fidi fissum, fodi quoque fossum.*

*Hinc etiam advertas, quòd syllaba prima supinis,
Quam vult præteritum geminari, non geminatur :
Idque totondi dans tonsum docet atque cecidi
Quod cæsum, et cecidi quod dat casum, atque tetendi
Quod tensum et tentum, tutudi tunsu, atque dedi quod
Jure datum pascit, morsum vult atque momordi.*

*Gi fit etum ; ut, legi lectum, pegi pepigique.
Dat pactum, fregi fractum, tetigi quoque tactum,
Egi actum, pupugi punctum ; fugi fugitum dat.*

*Li fit sum : ut, falli stans pro sale condio falsum :
Dat pepuli pulsum, ceculi culsum, atque fefelli
Falsum, dat velli vulsum : tuli habet quoque latum.*

*Mi, ni, pi, qui, tum formant, velut hic manifestum :
Emi emptum, veni ventum, cecini a cano cantum ;
A capio cepi captum ; coepi quoque coeptum,
A rumpo rupi ruptum ; liqui quoque licium.*

Ri fit sum : ut, verri versum ; pepererit excipe partum.

*Si fit sum : ut, visi visum ; tamen si geminato
Misi formabit missum ; fulsi excipe fultum,
Hausti haustum, farsis fartum, farsis quoque fartum
Ussi ustum, gessi gestum ; torisi, duo tortum
Et torsum, indulsi indultum, indulsuque requirit.*

*Psi fit ptum : ut, scripsi scriptum ; sculpsi quoque scul-
ptum.*

*Ti fit tum : a sto namque steti, a sisto que stiti dant
Ambo ritè statum : verti tamen excipe versum.*

*Vi fit tum : ut, flavi flatum ; pavi excipe pastum :
Dat lavi lotum, interdum lautum atque lavatum,
Potavi potum, interdum facit et potatum ;
Sed favi fautum, cavi cautum : A sero sevi
Formes ritè satum, lvi linique litum dant,
Solvi a solvo solutum, volvi a volvo volutum ;
Vult singultivi singultum, veneo venis
Venivi venum, sepelivi ritè sepultum.*

*Quod dat ui dat itum : ut domui domitum : excipe
quodvis*

Verbum in uo, quia semper ui formabit in utum ;

Exui ut exutum: a ruo deme rui ruitum dans,
 Vult secui sectum, necui nectum, fricuique
 Frictum, miscui item mistum, et amicui dat amictum;
 Torruui habet tostum, docui doctum, tenuique
 Tentum, consului consultum, alui altum alitumque;
 Sic salui saltum, colui ocului quoque cultum;
 Piusui habet pistum, rapui raptum, seruique
 A sero vult sertum; sic texui habet quoque textum;
 Hæc sed ui mutant in sum; nam censeo censum,
 Celui habet celsum, meto messui habet quoque messum;
 Nexui item nexum, sic pexui habet quoque pexum.
 Xi fit etum: ut, vinxi vinctum: quinque abjiciunt n;
 Ut, finxi fictum, minxi mictum, adjice pinxi
 Dans pictum, strinxi strictum, rinxi quoque rictum.
 Xum: flexi, plexi, fixi, dant; et fluo fluxum.

IV. Of the Supines of compound Verbs.

Compositum ut simplex formatur quodque supinum,
 Quamvis non eadem stet syllaba semper utrique.
 Composita a tunsum demptâ, n, tulum: a ruitum fit,
 I mediâ demptâ, rutum; et a saltum quoque sultum,
 A sero, quando, satum format, compôsta situm dant.
 Hæc captum, factum, jactum, raptum, a per e mutant;
 Et cantum, partum, sparsum, carptum, quoque fartum.
 Verbum edo compositum non estum, sed facit esum,
 Unum duntaxat comedo formabit utrumque.
 A nosco tantum duo cognitum et agnitum habentur,
 Cætera dant notum: nullo est jam noscitur in usu.

V. Of the Preterperfect Tense of Verbs in OR.

Verba in or, admittunt ex posteriore supino
 Præteritum, verso u per us, et sum consociato
 Vel fui: ut a lectu, lectus, sum vel fui. At horum
 Nunc est deponens, nunc est commune notandum.
 Nam labor lapsus; patior dat passus, et ejus
 Nata; ut, compatior compassus, perpetiorque
 Formans perpeffus; fateor dat fassus, et inde

Nata;

*Nata; ut, confiteor confessus, diffiteorque;
Formans diffessus, gradior dat gressus, et indè
Nata; ut, digredior digressus: junge fatiscor
Fessus sum, mensus sum metior, utor et usus.*

*Pro texo orditus, pro incepto dat ordior orsus,
Nitor nifus vel nixus sum, ulciscor et ultus;
Irafcor simul iratus, reor atque ratus sum,
Obliviscor vult oblitus sum, fruor optat
Fructus vel fruitus: misereri junge misertus.*

*Vult tuor et tueor non tatus, sed tuitus sum;
A loquor adde locutus, et a sequor adde securus.*

*Exterior facit expertus; formare paciscor
Gaudet pactus sum, nanciscor nactus, apiscor
Quod vetus est verbum aptus sum; unde adipiscor adeptus,
Junge queror questus, proficiscor junge profectus,
Expergiscor sum experrectus; et hæc quoque commi-
niscor commentus, nascor natus moriorque
Mortuus, atque orior quod præteritum facit ortus.*

VI. Of Verbs which make the Preterperfect Tense, both in the active and passive Voice.

*PRæteritum activæ et passivæ vocis habent hæc:
Cæno cœnavi et cœnatus sum tibi format,
Juro juravi et juratus, potoque potavi
Et potus, titubo titubavi vel titubatus.*

*Prandeo prandi et pransus sum, placeo placui dat
Et placitus, suefco suevi vult atque suctus.*

*Nubo nupsi nuptaque sum, mereor meritus sum
Vel merui; adde libet libuit libitum, et licet adde
Quod licuit licitum, tædet quod tæduit et dat
Pertæsum; adde pudet faciens puduit puditumque,
Atque piget, tibi quod format piguit pigitumque.*

VII. Of the Preterperfect Tense of Verbs Neuter passive.

*NEutro-passivum sic præteritum tibi format,
Gaudeo gavissus sum, fido fissus, et audeo
Ausus sum, fio factus, soleo solitus sum.*

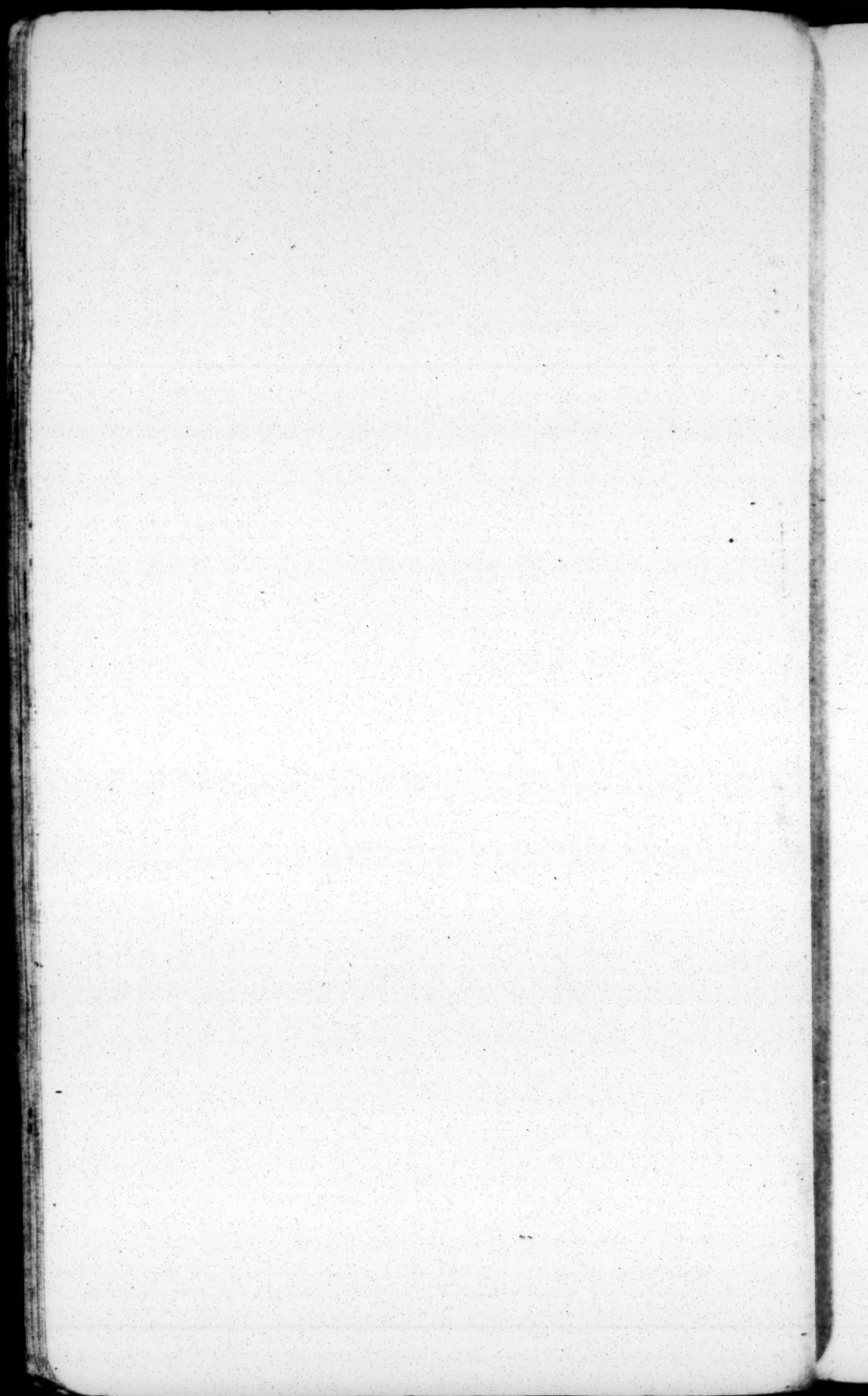
Verbs which want the Preterperfect Tense.

P *Præteritum fugiunt, vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco;
Polleo, nideo : ad hæc, inceptiva : ut, pueraſco;
Et paſſiva, quibus caruere activa ſupinis;
Ut, metuo, timeo : meditative omnia, præter
Parturio, eſurio, quæ præteritum duo ſervant.*

Verbs which ſeldom admit a Supine.

H *Æ C raro aut nunquam retinebunt verba ſupinum:
Lambo, mico micui, rudo, ſcabo, parco peperci,
Diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco,
Dego, angō, ſugo, lingo, ningo, ſatagōque,
Pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido,
Flaveo, liveo, avert, paveo, conniveo, fervet:
A nuo compositum ; ut, renuo : a cado ; ut, accido, præter
Occido quod facit occaſum, recidōque recaſum :
Reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calveo,
Et ſterto, timeo : ſic luceo, et arceo, cujus
Composita erciturum habent : ſic a gruo ; ut, ingruo, nata ;
Et quæcunque in ui formantur neutra ſecundæ ;
Excipias oleo, doleo, placeo, taceōque,
Pareo ; item careo, noceo, jaceo, lateōque,
Et valeo, caleo ; gaudent hæc namque ſupino.*

SYN-



S Y N T A X I S;

OR, THE

CONSTRUCTION OF GRAMMAR.

CONCORDANTIA PRIMA:

Nominativus et Verbum.

*The First Concord: The Nominative Case and the Verb.***V**ERBUM personale concordat cum nominativo, numero et personâ : ut,*Sera nunquam^b est ad bonos mores^a via. Sen.*

Nominativus pronominum rarò exprimitur, nisi distinctionis, aut emphasis gratiâ : ut,

*^a Vos^b damnâstis : quasi dicat, præterea nemo.**^a Tu^b es patronus, ^a tu parens, si^b deseris^a tu, perimus : quasi dicat, præcipuè, et præ aliis, Tu patronus es, &c.**^a Fertur atrociora flagitia designâsse. Ovid.*

Aliquando oratio est verbo nominativus : ut,

*^a Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes**^b Emollit mores, nec^b finit esse feros.*

Aliquando adverbium cum genitivo : ut,

*^a Partim virorum^b ceciderunt in bello.**Exceptions.***V**ERBA infinitivi modi frequenter pro nominativo accusativum ante se statuunt, conjunctione *quod* vel omisâ : ut,*^a Te^b rediisse incolumem gaudeo.*

L

II. Verbum

II. Verbum inter duos nominativos diversorum numerorum positum, cum alterutro concordare potest: ut,
Amantium ^a *iræ amoris* ^b *integratio* ^b *est*. Ter.

^b *Pectus quoque* ^b *robora* ^a *fiunt*. Ovid.

III. Nomen multitudinis singulare quandoque verbo plurali jungitur: ut,

^a *Pars* ^b *abiêre*. ^a *Uterque* ^b *deluduntur dolis*.

Impersonalia nominativum non habent: ut,

^a *Tædet me vitæ*. *Pertæsum est conjugii*.

CONCORDANTIA Secunda:

Substantivum et Adjectivum, &c.

The Second Concord: The Substantive and the Adjective, &c.

ADJECTIVA, participia, et pronomina, cum substantivo, genere, numero, et casu, concordant: ut,

^b *Rara* ^b *avis in terris*, ^b *nigrôque similima* ^a *cygno*. Juv.

Aliquando oratio supplet locum substantivi, adjectivo in neutro genere posito: ut,

^b *Audito* ^a *regem Doroberniam proficisci*.

CONCORDANTIA Tertia:

Relativum et Antecedens.

The Third Concord: The Relative and the Antecedent.

RELATIVUM cum antecedente concordat genere, numero, et personâ: ut,

Vir bonus est quis?

^b *Qui consulta patrum*, ^b *qui leges juraque servat*. Hor.

Aliquando oratio ponitur pro antecedente: ut,

^a *In tempore ad eam veni*, ^b *quod rerum omnium est primum*. Ter.

Rela-

Relativum inter duo substantiva diversorum generum et numerorum collocatum, interdum cum posteriore concordat : ut,

Homines tuentur illum ^a globum ^b quæ ^a terra dicitur.

Cic.

Aliquando relativum concordat cum primitivo, quod in possessivo subauditur : ut,

Omnes omnia

Bona dicere, et laudare fortunas ^a meas,

^b Qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio præditum. Ter.

Si nominativus relativo et verbo interponatur, relativum regitur a verbo, aut ab aliâ dictione, quæ cum verbo in oratione locatur : ut,

Gratia ab officio, ^b quod mora ^a tardat, abest. Ovid.

^b Cujus ^a numen adoro.

NOMINUM CONSTRUCTIO.

I. SUBSTANTIVA.

The Construction of Nouns Substantive.

QUUM duo substantiva diversæ significationis concurrunt, posterius in genitivo ponitur : ut,

Crescit ^a amor ^b nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.

Juv.

Hic genitivus aliquando in dativum vertitur : ut,

^b Urbi ^a pater est, ^b urbiq; ^a maritus. Luc.

Adjectivum in neutro genere sine substantivo positum, aliquando genitivum postulat : ut,

^a Paululum ^b pecuniæ.

Ponitur interdum genitivus tantum, priore substantivo per ellipsin subaudito : ut,

Ubi ad ^a Dianæ veneris, ito ad dextram. Ter.

Subaudi templum.

Duo substantiva rei ejusdem in eodem casu ponuntur: ut,

Effodiuntur ^a *opes*, ^b *irritamenta malorum*.

LAUS vituperium, vel qualitas rei ponitur in ablativo, etiam genitivo: ut,

Ingenui ^b *vultûs* ^a *puer*, *ingenuique* ^b *pudoris*. Juv.
^a *Vir nullâ* ^b *fide*.

OPUS et usus ablativum exigunt: ut,

Auctoritate tuâ nobis ^a *opus est*. Cic.

Pecuniam, ^b *quâ nihil sibi esset* ^a *usus*, *ab iis non accepit*. Gell.

OPUS autem adjectivè pro *necessarius* quandoque poni videtur: ut,

^v *Dux* ^b *nobis et auctor* ^a *opus est*. Cic.

II. ADJECTIVA.

The Construction of Nouns Adjective.

I. Genitivus post Adjectivum.

The Genitive Case after the Adjective.

ADJECTIVA, quæ desiderium, notitiam, memoriam, timorem, significant, atque iis contraria, genitivum exigunt: ut,

Est natura hominum ^b *novitatis* ^a *avida*. Plin.

Mens ^b *futuri* ^a *præscia*.

^a *Memor esto brevis* ^b *ævi*. ^a *Immemor* ^b *beneficii*.

^a *Imperitus* ^b *rerum*. ^a *Rudis* ^b *belli*.

^a *Timidus* ^b *Deorum*. Ovid. ^a *Impavidus* ^b *sui*. Claud.
Cum plurimis aliis quæ affectionem animi denotant.

ADJECTIVA verbalia in *ax* etiam genitivum exigunt: ut,

^a *Audax* ^b *ingenii*.—*Tempus* ^a *edax* ^b *rerum*.

NOMINA partitiva, numeralia, comparativa et superlativa; et quædam adjectiva partitive posita, genitivum, a quo et genus mutuatur, exigunt: ut,

^a *Utrum* ^b *horum* *maius accipe.*

^a *Primus* ^b *regum Romanorum* *fuit Romulus.*

^b *Manuum* ^a *fortior est dextra.*

^b *Digitum* *medius est* ^a *longissimus.*

Sequimur te, ^a *sancte* ^b *deorum.*

Usurpantur autem et cum his præpositionibus, *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *inter*, *ante*: ut,

^a *Tertius,* ^b *ab Ænea.*

^a *Solus* ^b *de superis.*

Deus ^b *e vobis* ^a *alter es.* Ovid.

^a *Primus* ^b *inter omnes.*

^a *Primus* ^b *ante omnes.*

SECUNDUS aliquando dativum exigit: ut,

Haud ^b *ulliv* *eterum* *virtute* ^a *secundus.* Virg.

INTERROGATIVUM, et ejus redditivum, ejusdem casûs et temporis erunt, nisi voces variæ constructionis adhibeantur: ut,

^a *Quarum rerum nulla est satietas?* ^b *Divitiarum.*

^a *Furtive accusas, an* ^a *homicidii?* ^b *Utroque.*

II. Dativus post Adjectivum.

The Dative Case after the Adjective.

ADJECTIVA, quibus commodum, incommodum, similitudo, dissimilitudo, voluptas, submissio, aut relatio ad aliquid significatur, dativum postulant: ut,

Si facis ut ^b *patriæ* *sit* ^a *idoneus,* ^a *utilis* ^b *agris.* Juv.

Turba ^a *gravis* ^b *paci,* *placidæque* ^a *inimica* ^b *quieti.* Mart.

^a *Patri* ^b *similis.* Cic.

Qui color albus erat, nunc est ^a *contrarius* ^b *albo.* Ovid.

^a *Fecundus*

^a *fucundus* ^b *amicis*. Martial.

^b *Omnibus* ^a *supplex*.

Est ^a *finitimus* ^b *oratori poëta*.

Huc referuntur nomina ex *con* præpositione composita; ut, *contubernalis*, *commilito*, *conservus*, *cognatus*, &c.

Quædam ex his quæ similitudinem significant, etiam genitivo junguntur: ut,

Quem metuis, ^a *par* ^b *hujus erat*. Lucan.

^b *Domini* ^a *similis es*. Ter.

COMMUNIS, *alienus*, *immunis*, genitivo, dativo, et ablativo cum præpositione junguntur: ut,

^a *Commune* ^b *animantium omnium est*. Cic.

^a *Mors* ^b *omnibus est* ^a *communis*. Ibid.

Hoc ^b *mibi tecum* ^a *commune est*. Cic.

Non ^a *aliena* ^b *consilii*. Sallust.

^a *Alenus* ^b *ambitioni*. Sen. Præf.

Non ^a *alienus* ^b *a Scævola studiis*. Cic.

Vobis ^a *immunibus hujus*

Esse ^b *mali dabitur*. Ovid.

Caprificus ^b *omnibus* ^a *immunis est*. Plin.

^a *Immunes* ^b *ab illis malis sumus*.

NATUS, *commodus*, *incommodus*, *utilis*, *inutilis*, *vehemens*, *aptus*, cum multis aliis, interdum etiam accusativo cum præpositione junguntur: ut,

^a *Natus* ^b *ad gloriam*. Cic.

^a *Utilis* ^b *ad eam rem*.

VERBALIA in *bilis* accepta passivè, et participialia in *du* dativum postulant: ut,

^b *Nulli* ^a *penetrabilis astro*

Lucus iners. Stat.

O ^b *mibi post nullos Juli* ^a *memorande sedales*. Mart.

III. Accusativus post Adjectivum.

*The Accusative Case after the Adjective.***M**AGNITUDINIS mensura subjicitur adjectivis in accusativo, ablativo, et genitivo: ut,*Turris^b centum^a pedes alta.**Fons^a latus^b pedibus tribus, ^a altus^b triginta.**Area^b lata pedum denum.*

Accusativus aliquando subjicitur adjectivis, et participiis, ubi præpositio secundum videtur subintelligi: ut,

Os^b humerosque Deo^a similis. ^a Vultum^b demissus.

IV. Ablativus post Adjectivum.

*The Ablative Case after the Adjective.***A**DJECTIVA, quæ ad copiam, egestatemve pertinent, interdum ablativum, interdum genitivum exigunt: ut,*^a Dives^b equum, ^a dives pictai^b vestis, et^b auri. Virg.**Amor, et^b melle, et^b felle est^a fecundissimus. Plaut.**^a Expers^b fraudis. ^b Gratiâ^a beatus.*

ADJECTIVA et substantiva regunt ablativum significantem causam et formam, vel modum rei: ut,

*^a Pallidus^b irâ.**^b Nomine^a grammaticus, ^b re^a barbarus.**^a Trojanus^a origine Cæsar. Virg.*

DIGNUS, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris, fretus, liber; cum adjectivis pretium significantibus, ablativum exigunt: ut,

*^a Dignus es^b odio. Ter.**Qui gnatum haberem tali^b ingenio^a præditum. Ibid.**^b Oculis^a capti fodere cubilia talpæ. Virg.**^b Sorte tuâ^a contentus abi.**^b Terrore^a liber animus. Liv. ^b Gemmis^a venale nec^b auro.*

Horum nonnulla interdum genitivum admittunt: ut,

*Magnorum^a indignus^b avorum. Virg.**Carmina^b digna^a deæ. Extorris^a regni. Stat.*

COMPA-

CÓMPARATIVA, cùm exponantur per *quam*, ablativum admittunt: ut,

^a *Vilius argentum est* ^b *auro*, ^b *virtutibus aurum*; id est, *quàm aurum*, ^b *quàm virtutes*. Hor.

TANTO, quanto, *hoc*, *eò*, et *quo*, cum quibusdam aliis; quæ mensuram excessûs significant: item, *ætate*, et *natu*, comparativis et superlativis sæpe junguntur: ut,

^b *Tanto*, ^a *peffimus omnium poetæ*.

^b *Quanto tu* ^a *optimus omnium patronus*. Catull.

^b *Quo* ^a *plus habent*, ^b *eò plus cupiunt*.

^a *Major et* ^a *maximus* ^b *ætate*.

^a *Major et* ^a *maximus* ^b *natu*.

PRONOMINUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Pronouns.

MEI, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, genitivi primitivorum, ponuntur cùm persona significatur: ut,

Languet ^a *desiderio* ^b *tui*.

^a *Parfque* ^b *tui lateat corpore claufa meo*. Ovid.

^a *Imago* ^b *nostri*.

MEUS, tuus, suus, noster, vester, ponuntur, cum actio, vel possessio rei significatur: ut,

Favet ^a *desiderio* ^b *tuo*.

^a *Imago* ^b *nostra*: id est, *quam nos possidemus*.

Hæc possessiva *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, et, *vester*, hos genitivos post se recipiunt; *ipsius*, *solius*, *unius*, *duorum*, *trium*, &c. *omnium*, *plurium*, *paucorum*, *cujusque*, et genitivos participiorum, qui ad primitivum subauditum referuntur: ut,

Dixi ^a *meâ* ^b *unius operâ rempublicam esse salvam*. Cic.

^a *Meum* ^b *solius peccatum corrigi non potest*. Ibid.

Cùm ^a *mea nemo*

Scripta legat vulgò recitare ^b *timentis*. Hor.

De ^a *tuo* ^b *ipsius studio conjecturam ceperis*. Cic.

In ^a *suâ* ^b *cujusque laude præstantior*.

^a *Nostrâ* ^b *omnium memoriâ.*

^a *Vestris* ^b *paucorum respondet laudibus.* Cic.

Sui et suus reciproca sunt, *hoc est*, semper reflectuntur ad id quod præcipuum in sententiâ præcessit : ut,
Petrus nimium ^a *admiratur* ^b *se.* ^a *Parcit erroribus* ^b *suis.*
Magnopere ^a *Petrus rogat*, ne ^b *se deferat.*

Hæc demonstrativa, *hic*, *iste*, *ille*, sic distinguuntur, *hic* mihi proximum demonstrat ; *iste* eum, qui apud te est : *ille* eum, qui ab utroque remotus est.

Hic et ille, cum ad duo anteposite referuntur, *hic* plerumque ad posterius, *ille* ad prius refertur : ut,
Quocunque aspicias, nihil est, nisi ^b *pontus et* ^b *aër,*
Nubibus ^a *hic tumidus, fluctibus* ^a *ille minax.* Ovid.

VERBORUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Verbs.

I. Nominativus post Verbum.

The Nominative Case after the Verb.

VERBA substantiva : ut, *sum, forem, fio, existo* : Verba vocandi passiva : ut, *nominor, appellor, dicor, vocor, nuncupor* : et iis similia : ut, *videor, habeor, existimor*, utrinque eisdem casus habent : ut,

^a *Deus* ^b *est summum* ^a *bonum.*

^a *Perpusilli* ^b *vocantur* ^a *nani.*

^a *Fides religionis nostræ* ^a *fundamentum* ^b *habetur.*

Natura ^b *beatis*

^a *Omnibus* ^a *esse dedit.*

ITEM omnia ferè verba post se adjectivum admittunt, quod cum nominativo verbi casu, genere, et numero, concordat : ut,

^a *Pii* ^b *orant* ^c *taciti.*

Malus ^a *Pasor* ^b *dormit* ^c *supinus.*

M

II. Genitivus

II. Genitivus post verbum.

The Genitive Case after the Verb.

SUM genitivum postulat, quoties significat possessionem, officium, signum, aut id quod ad rem quampiam pertinet : ut,

Pecus^a est^b Melibœi.

^b Adolescentis^a est majores natu revereri. Cic.

Excipiuntur hi nominativi, *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum*, et similia : ut,

Non^a est^b meum contra auctoritatem senatûs dicere. Cic.

^b Humanum^a est irasci.

VERBA, accusandi, damnandi, monendi, absolvendi, et similia, genitivum postulant, qui crimen significat : ut,

Qui alterum^a accusat^b probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet. Plaut.

^b Sceleris^a condemnat generum suum. Cic.

^a Admoneto illum pristina^b fortunæ.

^b Furti^a absolutus est.

Vertitur hic genitivus aliquando in ablativum, vel cum præpositione, vel sine præpositione : ut,

^a Putavi eâ^b de re te esse^c admonendum. Cic.

Si in me iniquus es judex, ^a condemnabo eodem ego te^b crimine. Ibid.

UTERQUE, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, et superlativus gradus, non nisi in ablativo id genus verbis junguntur : ut,

^a Accusus furti, an stupri? ^b Utroque, vel ^b de utroque :

^b ambobus, vel ^b de ambobus : ^b neutro, vel ^b de neutro.

^b De plurimis simul^a accusaris.

SATAGO, misereor, et miseresco, genitivum postulant : ut,

Is ^b rerum suarum ^a satagit. Ter.

Oro, ^a miserere ^b laborum

Tantorum, ^a miserere ^b animi non digna ferentis. Virg.

Et ^b generis ^a miseresce tui. Stat.

REMINISCOR, obliviscor, memini, recordor, genitivum, aut accusativum admittunt : ut,

Data ^b fidei ^a reminiscitur.

Proprium est stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, ^a oblivisci ^b suorum. Cic.

Faciam ut hujus ^b loci semper ^a memineris. Ter.

^b *Hæc olim* ^a meminisse juvabit. Virg.

^b *Hujus meriti in me* ^a recordor. Cic.

Si ritè ^b audita ^a recordor.

POTIOR, aut genitivo, aut ablativo jungitur : ut,

Romani ^b signorum et ^b armorum ^a potiti sunt. Sallust.

Egressi optatâ ^a potiuntur Troes ^b arenâ. Virg.

III. Dativus post Verbum.

The Dative Case after the Verb.

OMNIA verba regunt dativum ejus rei, cui aliquid acquiritur, aut adimitur : ut,

^b *Mihi istic nec* ^a feritur, nec ^a metitur. Plaut.

Quis te ^b mihi casus ^a ademit. Ovid.

Huic regulæ appendent varii generis Verba.

Imprimis, verba significantia commodum, aut incommodum, regunt dativum : ut,

Non pates ^b mihi ^a commodare, nec ^a incommodare.

Ex his, *juvo*, *lædo*, *delecto*, et alia quædam accusativum exigunt : ut,

^b *Fessum quies plurimum* ^a juvat.

II. VERBA comparandi regunt dativum : ut,

Sic ^b parvis ^a componere magna solebam. Virg.

Interdum verò ablativum cum præpositione *cum*; interdum accusativum cum præpositionibus *ad*, *et*, *inter*: ut,

^a *Comparo Virgilium* ^b *cum Homero.*

Si ^b *ad eum* ^a *comparatur nihil est.*

Hæc non sunt ^b *inter se* ^a *conferenda.*

III. VERBA dandi et reddendi regunt dativum: ut,

Fortuna ^b *multis* ^a *dat nimis, satis* ^b *nulli.* Mart.

Ingratus est, qui gratiam bene ^b *merenti non* ^a *reponit.*

IV. VERBA promittendi, ac solvendi regunt dativum:

ut,

Quæ ^b *tibi* ^a *promitto, ac recipio sanctissimè esse observa-*
turum. Cic.

Æs alienum ^b *mibi* ^a *numeravit.* Ib.

V. VERBA imperandi, et nuntiandi regunt dativum:

ut,

^a *Imperat, aut servit, collecta pecunia* ^b *cuique.* Hor.

Quid de quoque viro, et ^b *cui* ^a *dicas, sepæ videto.* Ib.

Excipo *rego, gubernō, quæ accusativum habent; tempero et moderor, quæ nunc dativum, nunc accusativum habent*: ut,

Luna ^a *regit* ^b *mensēs—* ^b *orbem Deus ipse* ^a *gubernat,*

^a *Temperat ipse* ^b *sibi—sol* ^a *temperat* ^b *omnia luce.*

Hic ^a *moderatur* ^b *equos—Qui non* ^a *moderabitur* ^b *iræ.*

VI. VERBA fidendi dativum regunt: ut,

Vacuiis ^a *committere* ^b *venis*

Nil nisi lenē decet. Hor.

VII. VERBA obsequendi, et repugnandi dativum regunt: ut,

Semper ^b *obtemperat pius filius* ^b *patri.*

Ignavis ^b *precibus fortuna* ^a *repugnat.*

VIII. VERBA

VIII. VERBA minandi, et irascendi, regunt dativum :

ut,

^b *Utrique mortem^a est minitatus.* Cic.^b *Adolescenti, nihil est, quod^a succenscam.* Ter.

IX. SUM, cum compositis, præter possum, regit dativum : ut,

Rex pius^a est^b reipublicæ ornamentum,^b *Mihi nec^b obest, nec^b prodest.*

Dativum fermè regunt verba composita cum his ad-
verbiis, *benè, satis, malè*, et cum his præpositionibus,
præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter : ut,

Dii^a tibi^a benefaciant. Ter.*Ego meis^b majoribus virtute^a præluxi.* Cic.*Intempestivè qui^b occupato^a adluserit.* Phædr.^a *Conducit hoc tuæ^b laudi.* ^a *Convixit^b nobis.*^a *Subolet jam^b uxori, quod ego machinor.**Iniquissimam pacem justissimo^b bello^a antefero.* Cic.^a *Postpono^b famæ pecuniam.**Ea quoniam^b nemini^a obtrudi potest,**Itur ad me.* Ter.^a *Impendet^b omnibus periculum.**Non solum^a interfuit his^b rebus, sed etiam præfuit.* Cic.

Non pauca ex his mutant dativum aliquoties in alium
casum : ut,

^a *Præstat ingenio alius^b alium.* Quint.

Est pro habeo regit dativum : ut,

^a *Est^b mihi namque domi pater, est injusta noverca.* Virg.

Huic simile est suppetit : ut,

Pauper enim non est, ^b cui rerum^a suppetit usus. Hor.

SUM, cum multis aliis, geminum admittit dativum :
ut,

Exitio^a est avidis mare^b nautis. Hor.*Speras^b tibi^b laudi^a fore, quod^b mihi vitio^a vertis?*

Est

Est ubi hic dativus *tibi*, aut, *sibi*, aut etiam *mibi*, elegantiae causâ additur : ut,

Suo ^b *sibi* gladio hunc ^a *jugulo*. Ter.

IV. Accusativus post Verbum.

The Accusative Case after the Verb.

VERBA transitiva cujuscunque generis, sive activi sive deponentis, sive communis, exigunt accusativum :

ut,

^b *Percontatorem* ^a *fugito*, nam *garrulus idem est*. Hor.

Aper ^b *agros* ^a *depopulatur*.

Imprimis ^a *venerare* ^b *deos*.

VERBA neutra accusativum habent cognatæ significationis : ut,

Duram ^a *servit* ^b *servitutem*.

Sunt quæ figuratè accusativum habent : ut,

Nec vox ^b *hominem* ^a *sonat*, ô *dea* ! certè. Virg.

VERBA rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, celandi, ferè duplicem regunt accusativum : ut,

Tu modò ^a *posce* ^b *deos* ^b *veniam*. Virg.

^a *Dedocebo* ^b *te istos* ^b *mores*.

Ridiculum est te ^b *istuc* ^b *me* ^a *admonere*. Ter.

^a *Induit* ^b *se* ^b *calceos*, quos priùs exuerat.

^b *Ea nè* ^b *me* ^a *celet*, consuefecit *filium*. Ter.

Hujusmodi verba etiam in passivâ voce accusativum post se habent : ut,

^a *Posceris* ^b *exta bovis*.

NOMINA appellativa adduntur ferè cum prepositione verbis, quæ denotant motum : ut,

^a *Ad templum Palladis* ^a *ibant*.

V. Abblativus

V. Ablativus post Verbum.

The Ablative Case after the Verb.

QUODVIS verbum admittit ablativum significantem instrumentum, aut causam, aut modum actionis :

ut,

Hi^b jaculis, illi certant^a defendere^b saxis. Virg.

Vebementer^b irâ^a excanduit.

Mirâ^b celeritate rem^a peregit.

Quibusdam verbis subicitur nomen pretii in ablativo casu : ut,

Teruncio, seu vitiosâ^b nuce non^a emerim.

Multorum^b sanguine ac^b vulneribus ea Pœnis victoria^a stetit. Liv.

VILI, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo, per se sæpè ponuntur, subauditâ voce pretio : ut,

Vili^a venit triticum.

Excipiuntur hi genitivi sinè substantivis positi ; tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque, &c. ut,

Tanti^a eris aliis^b quanti tibi^b fueris. Cic.

FLOCCI, nauci, nibili, pili, assis, hujus, teruncii, verbis æstimandi peculiaritèr adduntur : ut,

Ego illum^a flocci^b pendo, nec^a hujus^b facio, qui me^a pili^a æstimat.

VERBA abundandi, implendi, onerandi, et his diversa, ablativo junguntur : ut,

Amore^a abundas, Antipho. Ter.

Sylla omnes suos^b divitiis^a explevit, Sall.

Te quibus^b mendaciis homines levissimi^a onerârunt? Cic.

Te hoc^b crimine^b expidi. Ter.

Ex

Ex quibus quædam nonnunquam genitivum regunt :
ut,

^a Implentur veteris ^b Bacchi pinguisque ferinæ. Virg.
Quasi tu hujus ^a indigeas ^b patris. Ter.

FUNGOR, fruor, utor, vescor, dignor, muto, communico,
supersedeo, ablativo junguntur : ut,

Qui adipisci veram gloriam volet, justitiæ ^a fungatur
^b officiis. Cic.

Optimum est alienâ ^a frui ^b insaniâ.

In re mala ^b animo si bono ^a utare, juvat.

^a Vescor ^b carnibus.

Haud equidem tali me ^a dignor ^b honore. Virg.

Diruit, ædificat, ^a mutat quadrata ^b rotundis. Hor.

^a Communicabo te ^b mensâ meâ.

Verborum ^b multitudine ^a supersedendum est.

MEREOR, cum adverbis benè, malè, melius, pejùs,
optimè, pessimè, ablativo jungitur cum præpositione de :
ut,

^a De me nunquam ^a benè meritus est.

QUÆDAM accipiendi, distandi, et auferendi verba ali-
quando dativo junguntur : ut,

Paulum sepultæ a distat ^b inertie

Celata virtus. Hor.

^a Eripe te ^b moræ. Ibid.

QUIBUSLIBET verbis additur ablativus absolutè sump-
tus : ut,

^b Imperante ^b Augusto, ^a natus est Christus ; ^b imperante
^b Tiberio crucifixus.

^b Me ^b duce tutus ^a eris. Ovid.

VERBIS quibusdam additur ablativus partis affectæ, et
poëtice accusativus : ut,

^a Ægrotat ^b animo magis quam ^b corpore.

^a Candet ^b dentes. ^a Rubet ^b capillos.

Quædam

Quædam usurpantur etiam cum genitivo: ut,
Abfurde facis, qui a angas te b animi. Plaut.

VERBA PASSIVA.

Verbs Passive.

PASSIVIS additur ablativus agentis, sed antecedente
a vel *ab* præpositione: et interdum dativus: ut,

a Laudatur *b* ab his, culpator *b* ab illis. Hor.

Honestæ bonis b viris, non occulta, a quæruntur.

Cæteri casus manent in passivis, qui fuerunt activorum: ut,

a Accusaris *a* me *b* furti. *a* Habeberis *b* ludibrio.

a Dedocebris *a* me istos *b* mores. *a* Privaberis *b* magistratu.

VAPULO, venio, liceo, exulo, fio, neutro-passiva, passivam constructionem habent: ut,

b A præceptore *a* vapulabis.

Malo a cive spoliari, quàm b ab hoste a venire.

Virtus parvo pretio a licet b ab omnibus.

Cur b a convivantibus a exulat philosophia?

Quid a fiet b ab illo?

VERBA INFINITA.

Verbs of the Infinitive Mood.

VERBIS quibusdam, participiis, et adjectivis, adduntur verba infinita, et poëtice substantivis: ut,

Dicere quæ puduit, b scribere a jussit amor. Ov.

a Fusus *b* confundere fœdus. Virg.

Erat tum a dignus b amari. Ibid.

a Tempus *b* abire tibi.

Ponuntur interdum sola, per ellipsin, verba infinita: ut,

Hinc b spargere voces

In vulgum ambiguas, et b quærere conscius arma. Virg.

Hic subauditur a incipiebat.

GERUNDIA ET SUPINA.

Gerunds and Supines.

GERUNDIA et **SUPINA** regunt casus suorum verborum : ut,

Efferor studio^b patres vestros^a videndi. Cic.

^a Utendum est^b ætate: cito pede præterit ætas. Ovid.

^a Scitatum^b oracula Phæbi

Mittimus. Virg.

I. GERUNDIA.

I. *Gerunds.*

GERUNDIA in *dī* eandem cum genitivis constructionem habent, et pendent a quibusdam tum substantivis, tum adjectivis : ut,

Cecropias innatus apes^a amor urget^b habendi. Virg.

Æneas celesā in puppi jam^a certus^b eundi. Ibid.

GERUNDIA in *do*, eandem cum ablativis ; et **Gerundia** in *dum* cum accusativis, constructionem obtinent : ut,

Scribendi ratio conjuncta^a cum^b loquendo est. Quint.

Alitur vitium, vivitque^a tegendo. Virg.

Locus^a ad^b agendum amplissimus. Cicero.

Cū significatur necessitas ponuntur gerundia in *dum* citra præpositionem, addito verbo *est* : ut,

^a Orandum^b est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano. Juv.

^a Vigilandum^b est ei, qui cupit vincere.

Vertuntur etiam gerundia in nomina adjectiva : ut,

Ad^b accusandos^a homines duci præmio proximum latrocinio est.

II. SUPINA.

II. *Supines.*

SUPINUM in *um* activè significat, et sequitur verbum, aut participium, significans motum ad locum : ut,

^b Spectatum

^b *Speculatum* ^a *veniunt, veniunt spectentur ut ipsæ.* Ovid.
Milites sunt ^a *missi* ^b *speculatum arcem.*

SUPINUM in *u* passivè significat, et sequitur nomina
 adjectiva: ut,

Quod ^b *factu* ^a *factum est, idem est* ^b *dictu* ^a *turpe.*

DE TEMPORE ET LOCO.

Nouns of Time and Place.

I. TEMPUS. *Time.*

QUÆ significant partem temporis, in ablativo frequentiùs ponuntur: ut,

Nemo mortalium omnibus ^b *orris* ^a *sapit.* Plin.

QUÆ autem durationem temporis significant, in accusativo ferè ponuntur: ut,

Hic jam ter centum totos ^a *regnabitur* ^b *annos.* Virg.

Dicimus etiam: ^a *In paucis* ^b *diebus.* ^a *De* ^b *die.* ^a *De*
^b *nocte.*

Promitto ^a *in* ^b *diem.* *Commodo* ^a *in* ^b *mensē.*

^b *Annos* ^a *ad quinquaginta natus.* ^a *Per tres* ^b *annos studui.*

^a *Puer* ^b *id ætatis.* *Non* ^a *plus* ^b *triduum, aut,* ^b *triduo.*

Tertio, vel ^a *ad* ^b *tertium calendas, vel calendarum.*

II. SPATIUM LOCI.

II. *The Space of a Place.*

SPATIUM loci in accusativo ponitur; interdum et in ablativo: ut,

Jam mille ^b *passus* ^a *processeram.*

^a *Abest ab urbe quingentis* ^b *millibus passuum.*

Item: ^a *Abest bidui: ubi intelligitur* ^b *spatium vel*
^b *spatio, itinere vel* ^b *iter.*

III. NOMINA LOCORUM.

III. *The Names of Places.*

OMNE verbum admittit genitivum oppidi nominis, in quo fit actio; modò primæ vel secundæ declinationis, et singularis numeri fit: ut,

Quid^b Romæ^a faciam? mentiri nescio. Juv.

Hi genitivi, *humī, domi, militiæ, belli*, propriorum sequuntur formam: ut,

Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi^a est consilium^b domi. Cic.

Unâ semper^b militiæ, et^b domi^a fuimus. Ter.

Verùm si oppidi nomen pluralis duntaxat numeri, aut tertiæ declinationis fuerit, in ablativo ponitur: ut,

Colchus, an Affyrius;^b Thebis^a nutritus, an^b Argis.

Hor.

Romæ Tibur^a amem ventosus, Tibure Romam. Hor.

VERBIS significantibus motum ad locum ferè additur nomen loci in accusativo sine præpositione: ut,

^a Concessi^b Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingenii cultum.

Ad hunc modum utimur *domus* et *rus*: ut,

^a Ite^b domum saturæ, venit Hesperus, ite, capellæ.

Virg.

Ego^b rus^a ibo.

VERBIS significantibus motum a loco ferè additur nomen loci in ablativo sine præpositione: ut,

Nisi ante^a Româ^b profectus esses, nunc eam relinqueres.

VERBA IMPERSONALIA.

Verbs Impersonal.

IMPERSONALIA nominativum non habent: ut,
Juvat ire sub umbras.

Hæc impersonalia, *interest* et *refert*, quibuscumlibet genitivis junguntur, præter hos ablativos scæmininos, *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, et ejâ*: ut,

^a Interest^b magistratûs tueri bonos, animadvertere in malos.

^b Tuâ^a refert teipsum nôsse.

Adduntur et hi genitivi, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem*: ut,

^b Tanti^a refert honesta agere.

DATIVUM

DATIVUM postulant impersonalia acquisitivè posita;
quæ autem transitivè ponuntur, accusativum: ut,

A Deo^b nobis^a beneficit.

^b Me^a juvat ire per altum.

His verò, *attinet, pertinet, spectat*, propriè additur
præpositio *ad*: ut,

Me vis dicere quod^b ad te^a attinet. Ter.

^a Spectat^b ad omnes benè vivere.

His impersonalibus subjicitur accusativus cum genitivo
pœnitet, tædet miseret miserescit, pudet, piget: ut,

*Si ad centesimum vixisset annum, ^a senectutis^b eum suæ
non^a pœniteret.* Cic.

^a Miseret^b me^c tui.

VERBUM impersonale passivæ vocis pro singulis perso-
nis utriusque numeri eleganter accipi potest: ut,

^a Statur; id est, *sto, stas, stat, stamus, statis, stant*:
videlicet ex vi adjuncti causûs; ut, *^a Statur^b a me*, id est,
sto: *Statur^b ab illis*, id est, *stant*.

PARTICIPIORUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Participles.

PARTICIPIA regunt casus verborum a quibus deri-
vantur: ut,

Duplices^a tendens ad sidera^b palmas,

Talia voce refert. Virg.

PARTICIPIIS passivæ vocis additur interdum dativus,
præsertim si exeunt in *dus*: ut,

Magnus civis obit, et^a formidatus^b Othoni.

Restat Chremes, qui^b mihi^a exorandus est. Ter.

PARTICIPIA, cum fiunt nomina, genitivum exigunt:
ut,

^b Alieni^a appetens, ^b sui^a profusus. Sall.

EXOSUS,

EXOSUS, perosus, pertæsus, activè significantia, accusativum exigunt : ut,

Astronomus ^a exosus ad unam ^a mulieres.

Immundam ^b segnitiam ^a perosæ.

^a Pertæsus ^b ignaviam suam. Suet.

EXOSUS et perosus, passivè significantiâ, cum dativo leguntur : ut,

^a Exosus ^b Deo et ^b sanctis.

Germani ^b Romanis ^a perosi sunt.

NATUS, prognatus, fatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus; ablativum exigunt; et sæpè cum prepositione : ut,

Bona bonis ^a prognata ^b parentibus,

^a Sate ^b sanguine divûm. Virg.

Quo ^b sanguine ^a cretus. Ib.

Venus ^a orta ^b mari mare præstat eunti. Ovid.

^b Terrâ ^a editus.

^b Edita ^b de magno flumine nympha fui.

ADVERBIORUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Adverbs.

EN et ecce, demonstrandi adverbia, nominativo frequentius junguntur, accusativo rariùs : ut,

^a En ^b Priamus. Virg.

^a Ecce tibi ^a status noster. Cic.

^a En quatuor ^b aras;

^a Ecce ^b duas tibi, *Daphni*, duoque ^b altaria *Phæbo*. Virg.

EN et ecce exprobrandi soli accusativo junguntur : ut,

^a En ^b animum et ^b mentem. Juv.

^a Ecce autem ^b alterum. Ter.

QUÆDAM adverbia loci, temporis, et quantitatis, genitivum admittunt.

1. LOCI; ut, *ubi, ubinam, nusquam, eò, longè, quò, ubivis, huccinè, &c.* ut,

^a *Ubi* ^b *gentium?*

^a *Nusquam* ^b *loci invenitur.*

^a *Eò* ^b *impudentiæ ventum est.*

^a *Quò* ^b *terrarum abiit?*

2. TEMPORIS; ut, *nunc, tunc, tum, interea, pridie, postridie, &c.* ut,

Nihil ^a *tunc* ^b *temporis amplius quam flere, poteram.*

^a *Pridie ejus* ^b *dici pugnam inierunt.*

^a *Pridie* ^b *calendarum, vel calendas.*

3. QUANTITATIS; ut, *parùm, satis, abundè, &c.* ut,

^a *Satis eloquentiæ,* ^b *sapientiæ* ^a *parùm.* Sall.

^a *Abundè* ^b *fabularum audivimus.*

QUÆDAM casus admittunt nominum, unde deducta sunt: ut,

^a *Sibi* ^a *inutiliter vivit.*

^a *Proximè* ^b *Hispaniam Mauri sunt.* Sall.

^a *Meliùs* ^b *vel* ^a *optimè* ^b *omnium.* Cic.

^a *Ampliùs* ^b *opiniòne morabatur.* Sall.

ADVERBIA diversitatis, *aliter secus*; et illa duo, *ante post*, ablativo non rarò junguntur: ut,

^b *Multo* ^a *aliter.* *Paulo* ^a *secus.*

^b *Multo* ^a *ante.* ^b *Paulo* ^a *post.*

Longo ^a *post* ^b *tempore venit.* Virg.

INSTAR et ergò, adverbialiter sumpta, genitivum post se habent: ut,

^a *Instar* ^b *montis equum divinâ Palladis arte*
ædificant. Virg.

Denari ^b *virtutis* ^a *ergò.* Cic.

CONJUNCTIONUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Conjunctions.

CONJUNCTIONES copulativæ, et disjunctivæ, similes casus, modus, et tempora conjungunt : ut,
Socrates docuit^a Xenophontem^b et Platonem.

Recto^a stat corpore,^b despicitque terras.

^a Nec scribit, ^a nec legit.

Nisi variæ constructionis ratio aliud poscat : ut,

Emi librum^a centussi^b et^a pluris.

Vixi^a Romæ^b et^a Venetiis.

Nisi me^a lactasses amantem et falsâ spe^b produceres.

QUAM sæpè intelligitur post amplius, plus, et minus : ut,

^a Amplius sunt^b sex menses. Cic.

Paulo^a plus^b trecenta vehicula sunt amissa. Liv.

Nunquam nix^a mixus^b quatuor pedes alta jacuit. Liv.

QUIBUS verborum modis quædam congruant adverbia et conjunctiones.

NE, an, num, dubitativè aut indefinitè posita, subjunctivo junguntur ; ut,

Nihil refert^b fecerisne^a an^b persuaseris.

Vise,^a num,^b redierit.

DUM, pro dummodo et quousque, subjunctivum postulat : ut,

^a Dum^b prosum tibi.

Tertia^a dum regnantem^a viderit æstas.

QUI, causam significans, subjunctivum exigit : ut,

Stultus es^a qui huic^b credas.

UT, pro postquam, sicut, et, quomodo, indicativo jungitur ; cum autem quanquam, utpote vel finalem causam denotat, subjunctivo : ut,

^a Ut^b sumus in Ponto, ter frigore constitit Ister. Ovid.

^a Ut tute^b es, ita omnes censes esse. Plaut.

^a Ut

^a *Ute omnia* ^b *contingant, quæ volo, levare non possum.* Cic.
Non est tibi fidendum, ^a *ut qui toties* ^b *sefelloris.*
Te oro, Dave, ^a *ut* ^b *redeat jam in viam.* Ter.

Omnes denique voces indefinitè positæ, quales sunt, quis, quantus, quotus, &c. subjunctivum postulant; ut,
^a *Cui* ^b *scribam video.* Cicero.

Quantus

In clypeum ^b *assurgat* ^a *quo turbine* ^b *torqueat hastam.* Vir.

PRÆPOSITIONUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Prepositions.

PRÆPOSITIO subaudita interdum facit ut addatur ablativus: ut,
Habeo te ^a *loco parentis, id est,* ^a *in loco.*

PRÆPOSITIO in compositione eundem nonnunquam casum regit, quem et extra compositionem regebat: ut,

^a *Detrudunt naves* ^b *scopulo.* Virg.

^a *Prætereo* ^b *te insalutatum.*

VERBA composita cum *a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, in,* nonnunquam repetunt easdem præpositiones cum suo casu extra compositionem, idque eleganter: ut,

^a *Abstinerunt* ^b *a vino.*

IN pro *erga, contra, ad, et supra,* accusativum exigit: ut,

Accipit ^a *in* ^b *Teucros animum, mentemque benignam.* Virg.

^a *Incommoda publica peccem.*

^a *In* ^b *regnum quaritur hæres.*

Reges ^a *in* ^b *ipso imperium est Jovis.*

SUB, cum ad tempus refertur, accusativo ferè jungitur: ut,

^a *Sub idem* ^b *tempus, i. e. circa, vel per idem tempus.* Liv.

SUPER, pro *ultra* accusativo ; pro *de* ablativo, apponitur : ut,

— ^a *Super* et ^b *Garamantas*, et ^b *Indos*.

Proferet imperium. —

Multa ^a *super* ^b *Priamo* cogitans, ^a *super* ^b *Hectore* multa.

TENUS ablativo et singulari et plurali jungitur : ut,

^b *Pube* ^a *tenus* ; ^b *Pectoribus* ^a *tenus*. Ovid.

At genitivo tantum plurali, et semper casum suum sequitur : ut,

^b *Crurum* ^a *tenas*. Virg.

INTERJECTIONUM CONSTRUCTIO.

The Construction of Interjections.

INTERJECTIONES non raro sine casu ponuntur : ut,

Spem gregis, ^a *ah !* *silice in nudâ connixa* reliquit. Virg.
Quæ, ^a *malum*, *dementia !*

O, exclamantis, nominativo, accusativo, et vocativo, jungitur : ut,

^a *O festus* ^b *dies hominis !* Ter.

^a *O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint,*
^b *Agricolas !* Virg.

^a *O formose* ^b *puer !* *nimum ne crede colori.* Ib.

HEU et *proh*, nunc nominativo, nunc accusativo junguntur : ut,

^a *Heu* ^b *pietas*, *heu prisca* ^b *fides.* Virg.

^a *Heu* ^b *stirpem invisam.* Ib.

^a *Proh* ^b *Jupiter*, *tu, homo adigis me ad insaniam.* Ter.

^a *Proh deum atque hominum* ^b *fidem.* Ter.

Item Vocat. ^a *Proh sancte* ^b *Jupiter !* Cic.

HEI et *væ* dativo junguntur : ut,

^a *Hei* ^b *mihi*, *quod nullis amor est medicabilis herbis.* Ovid.

^a *Væ misero* ^b *mihi*, *quantâ de spe decidi !* Ter.

P R O S O D I A.

PROSODIA est pars Grammaticæ, quæ quantitatem syllabarum docet.

Dividitur Prosodia in tres partes, *Tonum*, *Spiritum*, et *Tempus*.

Hoc loco visum est nobis de *Tempore* tantum tractata.

TEMPUS est syllabæ proferendæ mensura.

Tempus breve sic notatur $\cup$; ut *Dōmīnūs*. Longum autem sic -; ut *cōtrā*.

Pes duarum syllabarum pluriūmve constitutio est ex certâ Temporum observatione.

Spondæus est dissyllabus: ut, *vīrtūs*.

Dactylus est trissyllabus: ut, *scrībērē*.

SCANSIO est legitima versûs in singulos pedes commensuratio.

Scansioni accidunt figuræ *Synalæpha*, *Ecthlipsis*, *Synæresis*, *Diæresis*, et *Cæsura*.

I. *Synalæpha* est elisio vocalis in fine dictionis ante alteram in initio sequentis: ut,

Sērā nūmīs vīt' ēst crāstīnā, vīv' hōdīē. Mart.
pro *vita, vive*.

At, *heu* et *ō* nunquam intercipiuntur,

II. *Ecthlipsis* est, quoties *m* cum suâ vocali perimitur, proximâ dictione a vocali exorsâ: ut,

Mōnstr' hōrrēnd' īnfōrm' īngēns, cūi lūmēn ādēptum.
Virg.

pro *monstrum horrendum informe*.

III. *Synæresis* est duarum syllabarum in unum contractio: ut,

Sēu lēntō fūerint alveārīa vīminē tēxtā. Virg.
quasi scriptum esset *alvarīa*.

IV. *Diæresis* est, ubi ex unâ syllabâ dissectâ fiunt duæ: ut,

Dēbūrānt fūsos evōlūēsē sūsos. Ov. Ep.
evoluisse pro *evoluisse*.

V. *Cæsura* est cū post pedem absolutum syllaba brevis in fine dictionis extenditur: ut,

Pēctōribūs inhians spīrāntiā cōsūlīt ēxta. Virg.

DE GENERIBUS VERSUUM.

VERSUS heroicus, qui *Hexamiter* etiam dicitur, constat ex sex pedibus; quintus locus dactylum, sextus spondeum peculiariter sibi vindicat; reliqui hunc vel illum, prout volumus: ut,

Tīrē tū pātulæ recubāns sūb tēgmīnē fāgī. Virg.

Reperitur aliquando spondæus etiam in quinto loco: ut,

Cārā Dēūm sōbōlēs, māgnūm Jovīs incrēmētum. Virg.
Ultima cujuscunque versūs syllaba habetur communis.

VERSUS elegiacus, qui et *Pentametri* nomen habet, e duplici constat penthemimeri: quarum prior duos pedes, dactylicos, spondiacos, vel alterutros comprehendit, cum syllabâ longâ; altera etiam duos pedes, sed omnino dactylicos, cum syllabâ item longâ: ut,

Pēs est sēliciti plēnā timōris amor. Ovid Epist.

PRIMARUM SYLLABARUM QUANTITAS.

I. Vocalis ante duas consonantes, aut duplicem in eadem dictione, ubique positione longa est : ut, *vēntus, āxis, patrīzo, cūjus*.

II. Quod si consonans priorem dictionem claudat, sequente item a consonante inchoante, vocalis præcedens etiam positione longa erit : ut,

Mājor sūm quā cūi pōsset fortūnā nocēre.
Syllabæ *jor, sum, quā, et sit*, positione longe sunt.

III. At si prior dictio in vocalem brevem exeat, sequente a duabus consonantibus incipiente, interdum, sed rariùs, producitur : ut,

Occūltā spolia, et plūres dē pacē trīumphos. Juv.

IV. Vocalis brevis ante mutam, sequente liquidā, communis redditur : ut *pātres, volūcris*. Longa verò non mutatur : ut, *arātrum, simulāchrum*.

Vocalis ante alteram in eadem dictione ubique brevis est : ut, *Dēus, mēus, tūus, pius*.

1. Excipias genitivos in *ius*, secundam pronominis formam habentes : ut, *unius, illius, &c.* Ubi *i* communis reperitur, licet in *alterius* semper sit brevis, in *alius* semper longa.

2. Excipiendi sunt etiam genitivi et dativi quintæ declinationis, ubi *e* inter geminum *i* longa fit ; ut, *faciēi* : alioqui non ; ut, *rei, spēi, fidēi*.

Fi etiam in *fio* longa est, nisi sequuntur *e* et *r* simul : ut, *fierem, fieri*.

Omnia jam fiunt, fieri quæ posse negābam.

Dius

Dius primam syllabam habet longam, *Diana* communem.

Ohe interjectio, priorem syllabam communem habet.

Vocales ante alteram in Græcis dictionibus subinde longa fit : ut, *Dicite Pterides. Respice Læerten.*

Et in possessivis Græcis : ut, *Ænëia nutrix. Rhodopæius Orpheus.*

Omnis diphthongus apud Latinos longa est : ut, *aurum, nēuter, musæ* : nisi sequente vocali ; ut, *præire præusultus, præeampus.*

Derivativa eandem fere cum primitivis quantitatem sortiuntur : ut, *āmotor, āmicus, āmabilis*, primâ brevi ab *āmo*.

Excipiuntur tamen, pauca quæ a brevibus deducta primam syllabam producant : ut,

*cōmo, cōmis, a cōma,
fōmes, fōmentum, a fōveo,
hūmanus, ab hōmo,
jūcundus, a jūvo,
jūmentum, a jūvo,
jūnior, a jūvenis,
lāterna, a lāteo,
lex lēgis, a lēgo,*

*mōbilis, a mōveo,
nōnus, a nōvem,
rex rēgis, rēgina, a rēgi,
sēdes, a sēdeo,
tēgula, a tēgo,
trāgulo, a trāho,
vōmer, a vōmo,
vox vōcis, a vōco.*

Et contra sunt, quæ a longis deducta primam corripiunt : ut,

*ārena, ārista, āruno, ab āreo,
āruspex, ab āra,
āicax, a dīco,
dūtio, a dītis,*

*dīsertus, a dīffero,
dux dūcis, a dūco,
fīdes, a fīo,
frāgōr, frāgalis, a frāngo,
gēnuī,*

gēnui, a gīgno,
lūcerno, a lūceo,
nāto nātas, a nātu,
nōto nōtas, a nōtu,

pōsui a pōno,
pōtui, a pōssum,
sōpor, a sōpio.

Et alia nonnulla ex utroque genere, quæ relinquuntur, studiosis inter legendum observanda.

Composita simplicium quantitatem sequuntur : ut, a lēgo legis, perlēgo ; lēgo legas, allēgo ; a pōtens, impōtens ; a sōlor, consōlor.

Excipiuntur tamen hæc brevia a longis enata : *dejēro*, *pejēro*, a *jūro* ; *innūba*, *pronūba*, a *nūbo*.

Omne præteritum dissyllabum priorem habet longam : ut, *l. gi*, *ēmi*, *mōvi*.

1. Excipias tamen, *bībi*, *dēdi*, *scīdi*, *stēti*, *stīti*, *tūli*, et *fīdi* a *fīdo*.

2. Primam præteriti geminantia primam brevem habent : ut, *cēcīdi* a *cado* ; *cēcīdi* a *cædo* ; *dīdīci*, *fēfelli*, *mōmordi*, *pēpendi*, *pūpugi*, *tētendi*, *tētigi*, *tōtondi*, *tūtudi*.

Supinum dissyllabum priorem habet longam : ut, *vīsum*, *lātum*, *lōtam*, *mōtum*.

Excipe *dātum*, *ītum*, *lītum*, *quītum*, *rātum*, *rūtum*, *sātum*, *sītum*, *stātum* ; et *cītum* a *cīeo* *cies* ; nam *cītum* a *cīs* *cis*, quartæ, priorem habet longam.



ULTIMARUM SYLLABARUM QUANTITAS.

I. *A* Finita producuntur : ut, *amā, contrā, ergā,*

1. Excipias *putā, itā, quā, postea, ejā.* Item omnes casus in *a*, cujuscunque fuerint generis, numeri, aut declinationis : præter vocativos a Græcis in *as* ; ut, *ô Æneā, ô Thomā* : et ablativum primæ declinationis ; ut, *musā*

2. Numeralia in *ginta* finalem habent communem, sed frequentius longam ; ut, *trigintā.*

II. In *b, d, t*, desinentia brevia sunt : ut, *āb, ād, capūt.*

III. In *c* desinentia producuntur : ut, *āc, sic, et hic,* adverbium.

Sed duo in *c* corripiuntur ; *nēc, et donēc.*

Tria sunt communia ; *fāc,* pronomen *hic,* et neutrum ejus *hēc,* modò non sit ablativi casus.

IV. *E* finita brevia sunt : ut, *marē, pænē, legē, scribē.*

1. Excipiendæ sunt omnes voces quintæ inflexionis in *e* : ut, *fidē, et diē,* unà cum particulis inde enatis ; ut, *hodiē, quotodiē, pridē, postridiē* ; item *quarē, quaderē, carē,* et si qua sunt similia.

2. Et secundæ item personæ singulares secundæ conjugationis : ut, *docē movē.*

Produ-

Producuntur etiam monosyllaba in *e* ; ut, *mē, tē sē* : præter *quē, nē vē*, conjunctiones encliticas.

Quin et adverbia in *e*, ab adjectivis secundæ declinationis deducta, *e* longum habent : ut, *pulchrē uocē, valdē* pro *validē*.

Quibus accedunt *fermē, ferē* : *benē* tamen et *malē* corripuntur omninò.

Postremò, quæ à Græcis per *n* scribuntur, naturâ producuntur, cujuscunque fuerint casûs, generis, aut numeri ; ut, *Lethē, Anchisē, cetē, Tempē*.

V. *I* finita longa sunt : ut, *dominī, Magistrī, amarī*.

Præter *mihī, tibī, sibī ubī, ibī*, quæ sunt communia.

Nisī verò, et *quasī* corripuntur.

Cujus etiam sortis sunt dativi et vocativi Græcorum, quorum genitivus singularis in *os* breve exit : ut, dativ. *Minoidī, Palladī, Phyllidī* ; Vocat. *Alexī, Amaryllī, Daphnī*.

VI. *L* finita corripuntur : ut, *animāl, Annibāl, mēl, pugil, consūl*.

Præter *nūl* contractum a nihil ; *sāl, et sōl*.

Et Hebræa quædam in *el* : ut, *Michaël, Gabriël, Raphaël, Daniël*.

VII. *N* finita producuntur : ut, *Pæān, Hymēn, quīn, Xenophōn, nōn, dæmōn*.

Excipe, *forsān, forsitān, ān, tamēn, attamēn, veruntmēn*, et *in*.

Accedunt his et voces illæ, quæ apocopen patiuntur; ut, *mēn'?* *vidēn'?* *audin'?* etiam *exin*, *subin*, *dein*, *proin*.

In *an* quoque a nominativis in *a*: ut, nominativo, *Iphigenia*, *Ægina*; accus. *Iphigeniān*, *Æginān*. Nam in *an* a nominativis in *as* producuntur: ut, nom. *Æneas*, *Marſyas*; accus. *Æneān*, *Marſyān*.

Nomina item in *en*, quorum genitivus, *inis* correptum habet: ut, *carmēn*, *crimēn*, *peſtēn*, *tibicēn*, *inis*.

Quædam etiam in *in* per *i*; ut, *Alexin*: et in *yn* per *y*; ut, *Ityn*.

Græca etiam in *on* per *o* parvum, cujuscunque fuerint casus: ut, Nom. *Iliōn*, *Peliōn*; accus. *Caucasōn*, *Pylōn*.

VIII. *O* finita communia sunt: ut, *dicō*, *virgō*, *porrō*: Sic *docendō*, *legendō*, et alia gerundia in *do*.

Sed obliqui casus in *o* semper producuntur: ut, dat. *dominō*, *servō*; ablat. *templō*, *damnō*.

Et adverbia ab adjectivis derivata: *tantō*, *quantō*, *liquidō*, *falsō*, *primō*, *manifestō*, &c. præter *sedulō*, *mutuō*, *crebrō*, quæ sunt communia.

Cæterum *modō* et *quomodō* semper corripuntur.

Citō quoque, ut et *ambō*, *duō*, *egō*, atque *homō*, vix leguntur producta.

Monosyllaba tamen in *o* producuntur: ut, *dō*, *ſtō*.

Item Græca per *ω*, cujuscumque fuerint casus: ut, Nom. *Sapphō*, *Didō*; gen. *Andrageō*, *Apollō*; accus. *Athō*, *Apollō*: sic et *ergō* pro *causā*.

IX. *R* finita corripuntur : ut, *Cæsär, pēr, vīr, uxōr, turtūr.*

Cor semel apud *Ovidium* productum legitur : ut,
Molle meum levibus cōr est violabile telis. Ep. 15.

Producuntur etiam *fār, Lār, Nār, vēr, fūr, cūr* : *pār* quoque cum compositis : ut, *compār, impār, dispār.*

Græca etiam in *er*, quæ illis in *ne* desinunt : ut, *āēr, cratēr, charactēr, æthēr, sotēr* : præter *patēr* et *matēr*, quæ apud Latinos ultimam brevem habent.

X. *S*. finita pares cum numero vocalium habent terminationes : nempe, *as, es, is, os, us.*

I. *AS* finita producuntur : ut, *amās, musās, majestās, bonitās.*

Præter Græca, quorum genitivus singularis in *dos* exit : ut, *Arcās, Pallās* ; genitivo *Arcados, Pallados.*

Et præter accusativos plurales nominum crescentium : ut, *heros, heroos* ; *Phyllis, Phyllidos* ; accus. plur. *heroās, Phyllidās.*

II. *Es* finita longa sunt : ut, *Anchisēs, sedēs, docēs, patrēs.*

1. Excipiuntur nomina in *es* tertiæ inflexionis, quæ penultimam genitivi crescentis corripunt : ut *milēs, segēs, divēs.* Sed *ariēs, abiēs, pariēs, Cērēs* ; et *pēs* unà cum compositis ; ut, *bipēs, tripēs* ; item *præpēs* a *præpeto*, longa sunt.

2. *Es* quoque a *sum*, unà cum compositis, corripitur : ut, *potēs, adēs, prodēs, obēs* : quibus *penēs* adjungi potest.

3. Item neutra, et nominativi plurales Græcorum : ut, *hippomanēs, cacoëthēs, Cyclopēs, Naiadēs*.

III. *Is* finita brevia sunt : ut, *Parīs, panīs, tristīs, hilarīs*.

1. Excipe obliquos casus plurales in *is*, qui producuntur : ut, *musīs, mensīs a mensa ; dominīs, templīs* : et *quīs* pro quibus.

2. Item producentia penultimam genitivi crescentis : ut, *Samnīs, Salamīs* ; genitivo *Samnitīs, Salamīnīs*.

3. Adde huc quæ in *is* contracta ex *cis* desinunt, five Græca, five Latina, cujuscunque fuerint numeri aut casus : ut, *Simoīs, Pyroīs, partīs, omnīs*, e *Simoeis, Pyroeis, parteis, omneis*.

4. Et monosyllaba item omnia : ut, *vīs, līs* ; præter *īs* et *quīs* nominativos, et *bīs* apud Ovidium.

5. *Itīs* accedunt secundæ personæ singulares verborum in *is*, quorum secundæ personæ pluralis desinunt in *ītīs*, penultimâ productâ ; unâ cum futuris optativi in *ris* : ut, *audīs, velīs, dederīs* : plural. *audītīs, velītīs, dederītīs*.

IV. *Os* finita producuntur : ut, *honōs, nepōs, dominōs, servōs*.

Præter *compōs, impōs*, et *os ossis*.

Et Græca per *o* parvum : ut, *Delōs, chaōs, Palladōs, Phyllidōs*.

V. *Us* finita corripuntur : ut *famulūs, regiūs, tempūs, amamūs*.

Excipiuntur producentia penultimam genitivi crescentis : ut, *salūs, tellūs* ; genitivo, *salūtīs, tellūrīs*.

Longæ

Longæ sunt etiam omnes voces quartæ inflexionis in *us*, præter nominativum et vocativum singulares : ut, gen. sing. *manūs*, nom. accus. voc. plur. *manūs*.

His accedunt etiam monosyllaba : ut, *crūs*, *thūs*, *mūs*, *sūs*.

Et Græca item per *us* diphthongum, cujuscunque fuerint casūs : ut, nom. *Panthūs*, *Melampūs* ; gen. *Sapphūs*, *Cliūs*.

Atque piis cunctis venerandum nomen Iesūs.

VI. Postremò *u* finita producuntur omnia : ut, *manū*, *genū*, *amatū*, *diū*.

PROPRIA

